

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION  
PROPERTY.

DO NOT TAKE FROM ALUMNI ROOM.

# Colliers

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Containing  
Outdoor  
America



Charlotte Harding. 1910



## Tires—and the Car

Only the actual experience of riding with ease over rough, country roads or granite-paved streets, can demonstrate how much large wheels and tires contribute to comfort, safety and economy in motoring.

Comfort,—because the tires of large circumference literally smooth the way for the Oldsmobilist; absorbing all lesser inequalities and bridging over—instead of bouncing into—the larger depressions.

Safety,—because premature wear, undue strain and resultant blow-outs are avoided by tires that are more than adequate for the work they perform.

Economy,—because the Oldsmobile, by actual record, gets double and treble the average mileage from each casing.

In the Oldsmobile, wheel sizes are justly proportioned to weight, wheel-base and engine power,—including a liberal allowance for a “margin of safety.” We emphasize this matter because its importance to the owner is not always appreciated. But, the excellence of its tire equipment is truly typical of every part of the Oldsmobile,—from its silent, long-stroke motor, of phenomenal pulling power, to such details as the fine quality of its finish and upholstery.

**Oldsmobile**  
1911

FOUR AND SIX-CYLINDER, 40 and 60  
HORSE-POWER, 38 and 42-INCH TIRES

### Oldsmobile “Autocrat”

4-cylinder, 40 horse-power (A. L. A. M. rating), 7-passenger touring car. Cylinders, 5 inch bore, 6 inch stroke. Wheel-base, 124 inches. Low center of gravity. Large wheels with 38 x 4½ inch tires on demountable rims.

### Oldsmobile “Limited”

6-cylinder, 60 horse-power (A. L. A. M. rating), 7-passenger touring car. Cylinders, 5 inch bore, 6 inch stroke. Wheel-base 138 inches. Low center of gravity. Large wheels with 42 x 4½ inch tires. Straight line body with high forward doors.

Four and six-cylinder models also equipped with roadster, five passenger and closed bodies.

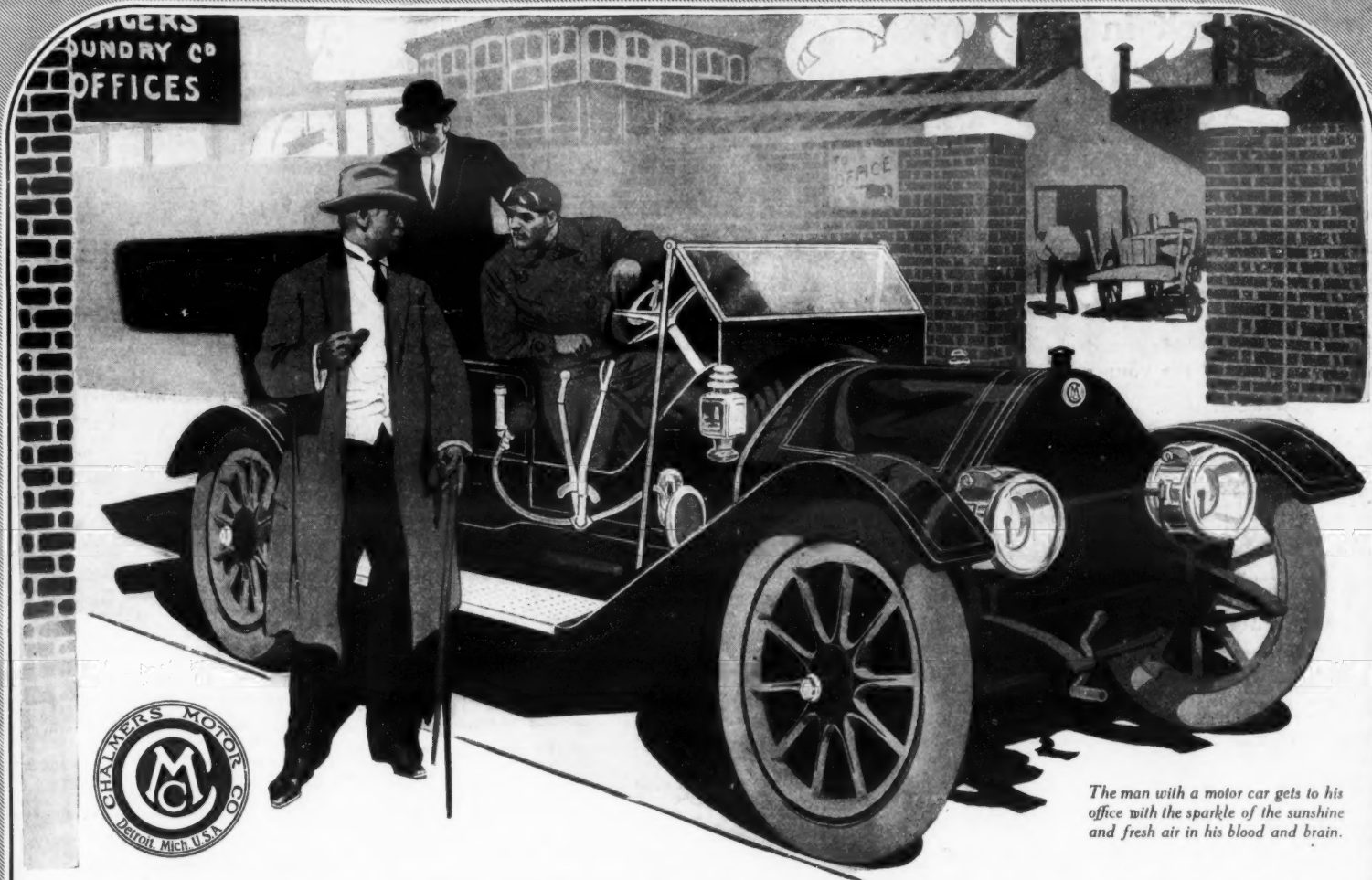
**OLDS MOTOR WORKS**

**LANSING, MICHIGAN**

*Licensed Under Selden Patent*

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S





*The man with a motor car gets to his office with the sparkle of the sunshine and fresh air in his blood and brain.*

## You're Paying for a Motor Car

**Y**OU may think you don't want a motor car. But there isn't any question about your needing one. There is a difference between wanting a thing and needing it.

If you need a car you are paying for it. Paying in the time you lose that a car would save you. In the opportunities that get away. In the fresh air and recreation a car would give, but which now you do not get.

Whatever we really need we pay for, whether we actually own it or not. You might get along without an overcoat this winter, but you would pay for one just the same. You would pay with discomfort and bad colds.

If you use telephones, telegraph, wireless, express trains, electric lights, trolley cars, adding machines, dictaphones, newspapers, typewriters and labor saving machinery, then you need an automobile.

For the automobile has been developed to keep pace with the age that utilizes these other things—the age of speed—the age of efficiency. The motor car didn't create its demand after it arrived. The demand was waiting. It had been waiting for forty centuries.

When the steamship, the railroad and trolley came to take care of the problem of community or public transportation, the world took a long step ahead.

When the automobile came to take care of the problem of individual transportation, the world took another long step ahead.

The man with a motor gets down to his business in

the morning quickly, cleanly and with gladness, with the sparkle of the sunshine and fresh air in his blood and brain.

He is able to take up his business problems with clearer vision and greater energy than the man who has been worried and doped by the rush and jam and the bad air of a crowded train or street car.

The man in a motor car can cover 50 to 100 miles in a day just on business errands in the city, keeping appointments that it would take many days to make under the old system.

At noon time he can use his car to entertain a business associate with a five or ten mile ride to a pleasant luncheon place. He can send it out in the afternoon to entertain guests while he goes ahead with his business. Or, if he wants to take himself or a visitor to a train, the motor carries him to the depot swiftly and surely.

After the day's work, he drives home again; arrives with weariness and worry air-sprayed from his brain; with a keen appetite and good humor for dinner.

In the evening he may use his car for a turn around the parks and boulevard or a spin into the country with family and friends.

The man with a motor car lives a fuller life than if he didn't have one. He has more experiences—more sensations. He does more things. He has a wider circle of interest and influence. He lives twice as long in the same length of time as the man who hasn't a car. Yet motor cars will be factors in increasing the average span of man's years because they promote health through outdoor life.

### How the Family Benefits

**Head of the Family:**—Going to and from business in fresh air. Making business calls. Entertaining customers and business associates. Tours in the country. More knowledge of the country. Mental and physical exercise of driving. Good appetite—better digestion—better humor—better health. Prestige.

**Wife and Daughter:**—Social calls. Entertaining. Plenty of fresh air to drive away "nerves." More time with husband and father.

**Sons:**—Educative value of understanding and caring for a wonderful piece of machinery. Training of mental and physical faculties in driving. Clean, fresh air, recreation and decent entertainment in company of other members of family.

There are many good cars made nowadays, and any good car is a good investment. Yet we honestly believe that Chalmers cars offer the best value for the money of any on the market. We ask you to see the Chalmers before you buy. Compare them with others. Comparison has sold more Chalmers cars than all our advertising. The new models are now on exhibition at all dealers' show rooms. Go and see them, or let the dealer know when he can see you. We have a brand new catalog "D" we are not ashamed of—write for it.

**Chalmers Motor Company** (Licensed under Selden Patents) **Detroit, Michigan**



**YOUR** personal welfare demands that you embrace every opportunity to better yourself in any way.

*There is something on this page to help every reader of Collier's.* Whether you wish an economical purchase, an opportunity to engage in business, or a position as agent, you will find something worth while here.

The headings for each classification make it easy to find the advertisements that will interest you. Collier's backs up every one of these advertisers, just as it backs up its display advertisers.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**A BIG MONEY GETTER FOR YOU! THE** attractiveness of our new vending machines makes easy sales. Something new; nothing else like it on the market. Write. New England Vending Mach. Co., New Haven, Ct.

**OWN A BUSINESS BY INVESTING IN** Champion Vending Machines. Thousands in successful operation. Ten years of development, permanent income insured. Boston Coin Machines Co., Dept. C, Boston, Mass.

**START A FACTORY IN YOUR OWN KITCHEN** to make Vanco Sugar Butter and Syrup for Grocers. Experience not needed. We teach everything. You require \$25 capital; we started successfully with that, and are still making big money at this easy, pleasant business. We shall retain Eastern New York for ourselves but want branches started everywhere else. Write today for full particulars. The Van Sales Co., 9 Park Place, Cambridge, N. Y.

## HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN

**SALESMEN: WANTED TO SELL EXCLUSIVELY,** or as a side line, a strictly high class staple article to drug, hardware, lumber and paint trade, cash commission paid each week. Sales ability and energetic work only requirements. State experience. Address Sales Manager, 12th & Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

**WANTED: LIVE WIRE REPRESENTATIVES** for high-grade patented article. Greatest fall and holiday specialty. Also standard seller to hardware, household and dress goods. Best homes. Write for special fall offer. Give full particulars first letter, stating territory desired. Sanitar Co., 2337 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

**WE WANT SALESMEN EXPERIENCED** in selling physicians. We have an ethical specialty sold on easy credit terms. Territory assigned to select bringers. M. Diocese men save their postage. Lutz, 753 Schiller Bldg., Chicago.

**TO THE 80,000,000 MEN OF AMERICA WHO** are engaged in the many different branches of selling—or to any man who wants to increase his business capacity—we say: "Let the burden of proving that the Sheldon Correspondence Course can help you to be a Big Man rest entirely upon us." To bring you the Sheldon Book—and evidence of what this course has done for 40,000 others—you need only send a postal card request to The Sheldon School, 1074 Republic Bldg., Chicago.

**SALESMEN WANTED TO REPRESENT THE** greatest subscription success in America, "The Harvard Classics" (Doctor Eliot's Famous Five-Foot Shelf of Books), on an entirely new plan of introduction. The "National Edition" is ready at a price that will sweep the Country. Salesmen having had experience in de luxe and popular publications, advertising, newspaper work and other high-class specialties are invited to make application. Only men who can earn at least \$50 a week will be considered in assigning territory. M. Walter Dunne, Manager Sales Organization, The Harvard Classics, 420 West Thirtieth Street, New York City.

## OF INTEREST TO MEN

**WE WANT MEN TO LEARN THE BARBER** trade. It's easy. Good field for our graduates. Our Manual for Home Study. Branches in all leading cities. For information regarding any one, write Dept. C, Moler System of Colleges, Chicago, Ill.

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

**AGENTS WANTED FOR SECURITY PRODUCTS**—High Grade made-to-order Dress Skirts, Petticoats, Specialties. Liberal commission. Exclusive rights. Write today for catalog. The Security Co., Dept. 1, Weedsport, N. Y.

## FOR THE HOME

**FURNITURE, RUGS AND CURTAINS: FROM** Factory to Family on 10 Days' Free Trial at Wholesale Prices on easy terms of credit. Our New Fall Catalog is being mailed, free. It is an excellent guide book for the home and newly married folks. We pay freight and sell everywhere. Just write us, now: Please send free catalog. Sterling Manufacturing Company, Department R, Philadelphia, Pa.

## FURS

**I FOUND IN A CLOSED CASE SOLD AT AUCTION** by order of Garfield Safe Deposit Co. a lot of furs, consisting mostly of men's fur lined coats, and ladies' long beautiful Hare Lynx sets. The black Lynx sets consist of a magnificent extra large muff and extra beautiful Russian shawl. They are worth at least \$45, will sell for \$20. The men's coats are lined with the finest Australian mink. The shell of imported broadcloth, with collar and cuffs and facing of the very finest Persian lamb, sizes 34 to 42. Its value is above \$35, will sell for \$40. Will ship at my expense anywhere, privilege of inspection either or both articles. Write at once to take advantage of this extraordinary offer. Mr. Kay, President of Kays, Inc., 26 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.

**AUTOMOBILISTS, ATTENTION—SOLD MY** touring car, sacrifice Australian mink fur lined coat, elegant Persian lamb collar, black broadcloth shawl, worth \$30, sell \$25. Two Cinnamon Bear robes, worth \$75, sell \$30. Like new. W. Scott, 121 East 27th St., New York.

## CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

**SUCCESS SHORTHAND TAUGHT BY COURT** Reporters to beginners and stenographers. The system used by experts. Instruction by mail. Write for catalogue. Sent free. If a stenographer, state system. Success Shorthand School, Suite 710, 79 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

## HOTELS and TRAVEL

**ARE YOU COMING TO NEW YORK? DO** you wish to know the hotel that will best suit you? Write us the rate you wish to pay—what kind of a room you want and what part of the city you wish to be near—and we will send you a selection that will aid you in locating comfortably. We will also furnish free information about winter resorts, location, rates and best routes. See the Resorts ad. on page 3. Collier's Travel Dept., 423 W. 13th Street, New York City.

## AGENTS WANTED

**THE WONDERFUL MODERN SELF-HEATING** Sled-Irons, Gasoline or Alcohol. Big Money made. Sell on sight. Hundreds of testimonials. Agents write today. Catalogue "C. C." Modern Specialty Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

**AT LAST! WE HAVE A PERFECT HAND** Vacuum Cleaner within reach of the humblest home. Our Hand Vacuum Cleaner does the work of the most expensive electric vacuum cleaning plant. Housewives snap it up. Big profits for men and women. Send for information—Utility Import & Export Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

**AGENTS WANTED, RESIDENT AND TRAVELING** salesmen for best lighting proposition out. Everyone a customer. Big profits. Exclusive rights. Write for details. Chicago Solar Light Co., 224 Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

**AGENTS: EVERYBODY USES TOILET PREP-** arat ones. Big profits selling Wilbert's fine Toilet Articles: Soaps, Perfumes, Talcum. Send for illustrated catalog of complete line. Wilbert Co., Sales Dept. C, Philadelphia, Pa.

**AGENTS TO SELL CIGAR LIGHTERS** to stores. New invention. Different from all others. No experience required. Big profits. Full information, terms. Address Drake Mfg. Co., 141 Reid St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**WANTED, AGENTS TO SOLICIT ORDERS** for made-to-measure Underwear. Those taking orders for Custom Shirts and Clothes preferred. Big opportunity. Textile Mfg. Co., 215 Institute Place, Chicago, Ill.

**AGENTS. WE WANT A LIVE AGENT IN** every town to solicit orders for Manheim Men's Hosiery. Guaranteed for (six) 6 months or a new pair free for every pair which fails. There is no better proposition offered. Address a Dept. C, Manheim Hosiery Mills Co., Manheim, Pa.

**OUR STARTLING NEW INVENTIONS—SAX-** onia Spark Gas Lighter, cheaper than matches; Vacuum Cleaner, cheaper than brooms; Incandescent Kerosene Mantle Lamps, cheapest and best light known. Quick sales and large profits. U. S. A. Lighting Co., Box 10, Springfield, Mass.

**AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING OUR** new gold letters for office windows, store fronts, glass signs. Anyone can put them on. Sample and particulars free. Metallic Sign Letter Co., 432 N. Clark Street, Chicago.

**YOU CAN MAKE EXCELLENT PAY AS OUR** general or local agent. Household necessity that saves 80%. Permanent business in your home town. Write J. M. Pitkin & Co., 3 Pitkin Block, Newark, N. Y.

**WIDOWS, LADIES, MEN. NEW, INTEREST-** ing profitable easy work. Part time or permanent. Sell our useful specialties. Our Original selling plan will double your sales. Particulars a special premium offer free. Fair Mfg. Co., P. M. S. Racine, Wis.

**AGENTS—OUR VEGETABLE SOAP IS THE** fastest seller on earth. Big money—Permanent business; exclusive rights; sample free. Morgan Supply Co., Dept. C. W., St. Louis, Mo.

**AGENTS—THE BIGGEST MONEY MAKER** ever known. The new Caneheater Incandescent Kerosene Lamp revolutionizes old lighting methods. Burns air instead of money. Six times brighter than electricity, gas, or acetylene at 1/10th cost. Burns with or without mantle. Burner fits any lamp. Saves 75% oil. No trimming wicks. Showing means selling. Territory going fast. Write today. Handsome outfit furnished. Caneheater Light Company, Dept. C. W., 26 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

**A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY—THE "MIDGET"** Washer. 14 inches across; sets on stove or gas plate. Washes baby's clothes or any small washings. Sells for \$3.00; big profits. Agents wanted. The Minute Washer Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

**AGENTS MAKE 500 PER CENT. SELLING** "Novelty Sign Cards." Window Letters and Changeable Signs. Merchants buy in quantities. 800 varieties. Cat. free. Sullivan Co., Dept. G, 1294 Van Buren St., Chicago.

**AGENTS WANTED FOR WHITNEY GUAR-** anteed Fountain Pens. Complete line at mid prices. Splendid Christmas gifts. Easy to sell; large profits. Exclusive rights. Write for Free Booklet. The Whitney-Richards Co., 246 W. Superior Ave., Cleveland, O.

**A REVOLUTION IN LIGHT. BIG PAYING** positions for men of limited capital. Previous experience unnecessary, selling "Helios Lighting Systems" for all purposes. Only pull of the chain turns on the most brilliant, best and cheapest light known. Sells itself. Thousands sold, demand unlimited. Write at once for open territory. The Standard Gillett Light Co., 111 W. Michigan St., Chicago.

**AT LAST—A FIRE EXTINGUISHER THAT** blows out fire. Little labor. Big sales and 200% profit. Select territory quickly. The best proposition offered. Address Firefly, 610A, Evening Post Building, New York.

**AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS** agents to establish a big permanent, profitable business, selling food flavors, tube form (saving 80%). Write for terms and territory. Two tubes of any 25 cent flavor sent upon receipt of 25 cents. C. H. Stuart & Company, 12 Stuart Block, Newark, N. Y., U. S. A.

## ADVERTISING

**I WRITE GOOD ADVERTISING. PREPARE** booklets, revise manuscript, edit speeches, supply information, at reasonable prices. Write me today. I can help you. F. Grandfield, Box 255, Fall River, Mass.

**THESE ADS MAKE MONEY FOR ADVERTIS-** ers. Have you a proposition that you would like to present to over 2,500,000 readers of Collier's? If you have, send us your printed matter or a description of your offer. We will have our Service Department prepare an advertisement and outline a selling plan and submit for your approval. The cost for advertising in these columns is \$1.50 per line. Collier's Classified Department, 423 West 13th Street, New York City.

## BIRDS, POULTRY, DOGS, and PETS

**HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGES AND PHEAS-** ants, deer, rabbits, quail, swans, fancy duck, and geese, and all kind of pet stock. Send 4 cts. for descriptive circulars. Wenz & Mackensen, Dept. L, Yardley, Pa.

**EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS NOW BEING AL-** lotted for the Little Giant Household Pump. Removes all stoppages in waste pipes. Saves plumbers' bills, prevents noxious gases. Everyone can afford it, everyone can operate it. Absolute monopoly granted if true right man. Address J. E. Kennedy, Dept. C, 41 Park Row, New York City.

**LIVE WIRE SALESMEN, SELL OUR OWN** make brushes for every household use. Write for particulars, territory and the eight advantages of our proposition. 125% profit. Capitol Brush Co., Hartford, Conn.

**AGENTS WANTED TO INTRODUCE OUR** attractive Fall Dress Goods. Silks and Fine Cotton Fabrics in every town. Handsome Goods. Popular prices. Easy work, good pay. Large sample outfit free to responsible agents. Write and secure territory now. National Dress Goods Co., 200 West Broadway (Dept. 105), New York City.

**AGENTS: WRITE FOR NEW PROPOSITION** on our patented match and gum vending machines. Splendid side line; one sale per day makes good salary. Laclede Mfg. Co., 435 Laclede Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

**MONEY MADE EASILY BY SUBSCRIPTION** selling for Scribner's Magazine. For particulars regarding liberal cash commissions, etc., address at once Desk 1. Scribner's Magazine, 153 Fifth Ave., New York City.

**AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN U.S.:** Sell made-to-measure worsted trousers. Only tailoring concern in country weaving cloth. Write Colonial Worsted Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

**AGENTS! HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO MAKE** more money than ever on a live, quick sell & subscription proposition. Ask for "Salary Plan." Address "You," Sales Mgr., Hampton's Magazine, 72 W. 35th St., N. Y. C.

**AGENTS WANTED TO SOLICIT FOR SUB-** scriptions among bankers and real estate loan agents. Easy work, quick money. For particulars address Bond and Mortgages, 1142 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.

**'ALCA' \$6 VACUUM CLEANERS FREE HOMES** of dust and germs. Full efficiency \$23 kind. Protected territory contracts to capable men desiring good opportunity. Write! Plenty more to tell. Alca Co., 366 W. 50th St., N. Y. C.

**AGENTS! PORTRAITS, 35c; FRAMES, 15c;** Sheet Pictures, 1c; Stereoscopes, 2c; V. W. L. 30 days' credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait, Dept. 4027, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

**AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY TO** sell the Transparent Handle Pocket Knife. Good commission paid. Immense profits earned. Write for terms. Novelty Cutlery Company, No. 40 Bur St., Canton, O.

**WANTED—AGENTS FOR A VACUUM** Cleaner that weighs only five pounds, sells for \$6 yet does the work of the more expensive machines; big profits; live proposition ever offered; agents make big money; demonstration means sale. You can sell ten of our machines to one of any other make. Write at once. P. & W. Vacuum Cleaner Co., 351 West 45th St., New York.

**LIVE AGENTS WANTED—HUSTLERS TO** handle our 6 new catchy Xmas packages. Our "Baby Package" is a winner. More money every month than you can make in six with any other line. Big rush on. Start now with us and get in right for 1911. Write today for catalog of complete line including Xmas Specials. Davis Soap Co., 22 Union Park Ct., Chicago.

**WANTED—LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES TO** sell men's clothing created by largest credit clothing house in world; no capital required; write for plan. Menter & Rosenbloom Co., 600 Cox Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

**DO YOU WANT TO MAKE BIG MONEY?** Here is your opportunity, representing in your locality, large reliable established business house; no experience or capital required. Write for free particulars. Dept. F, Daniel H. Ritter Co., Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL LATEST IN-** vention—Combination Opera and Field Glass—Containing Spectacles in one; Opera Glass, Field Glass, Reading Glass, Stereoscope, Compass, Microscope, Laryngoscope. Sample by mail 50c. Berk Bros., 539 B'way, New York.

**ONE MILLION AGENTS WANTED FOR FAST** seller costing 3c, retailing 15c to 50c. Needed by every firm. Orders range from 500 to 500. No experience necessary. Samples, particulars free. Embossed Co., 50 5th Ave., Chicago.

**AGENTS FOR OUR \$1000 ACCIDENT POLICY.** Pays \$1000 death benefit and \$5.00 weekly benefit for \$1.00 yearly. Big commissions. 12,000 claims paid last year. North American Accident Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.

**WANTED: HIGH CLASS GENERAL AGENTS** to organize sales force in cities and country towns on new invention of great merit. Over 250,000 sold already this year. Article is extensively advertised and demand is great. Exceptional money-making opportunity in your territory for the right man. Give full particulars first letter. E. H. Seelman, Sales Mgr., 618-210 Monroe St., Chicago.

**ONE LIVE MAN OR WOMAN IN EVERY** town to represent the largest factory in America selling on credit at wholesale prices direct to the consumer. No money required. Send your name and address, we will send you full particulars of how to begin work. Experience unnecessary. Start earning money at once. Address R. C. Read, Manager, 11 S. 7th Street, Philadelphia.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

**"POLLARD" FINISHING DEVELOPS CLEAR** sharp detail in negatives. First 6 ex. film developed free to new customers. Sample Velox print, prices, "Film Fault" booklet, free for 2c stamp. Pollard, Lynn, Mass.

**GENUINE CARBON ENLARGEMENTS FROM** your negatives. Choice of colors. Italian Green, Landscape Green, Marine Blue, Atmospheric Blue, Warm Black, Sepia or Chalk Red. Sample 8 x 10 \$1.50—10 x 12 \$2.00. Satisfactory work positively guaranteed. Send for price list today. H. C. White Co., 45 W. 34th St., New York.

## REAL ESTATE

### CALIFORNIA

**ORANGE, ALFALFA, VINEYARD AND** fruit lands in the San Joaquin Valley, California. Unequalled soil, abundant water. \$50 an acre and up. Make your investment in a few years. Booklet "The San Joaquin Valley" and six months' subscription to our journal, "The Earth," free. C. L. Seagraves, Gen. Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 1131, Railway Exchange, Chicago.

### ISLE OF PINES

**"WATCH US GROW" IS THE WATCHWORD** of McKinley, Isle of Pines. Beautiful, healthful island, 90 miles south of Havana. Largest American colony in Cuba, 4 days from New York by steamer. Mild, delightful climate the year round. No frosts; no fevers; no irrigation needed for trees. Fertile soil for growing oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, pine-apples, bananas, figs, nuts, garden truck, etc. 10 acres enough to make you independent in a few years. Write today for Free Book showing over 100 pictures of American life at McKinley. Manager Publicity, Isle of Pines Co., 225 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

### NEW YORK

**ATTENTION! INVEST NOW AND REAP** the profit. 25 x 100 ft. New York City lot on grade \$150, full price, near new lines of subway. Will increase in value. O'Hara Bros., 2873 Webster Ave., New York City.

**EVERYONE NOW INTERESTED,** or about to become interested in real estate, should read Realty Profits, a Magazine or the Pocket-book. Send for free specimen, or 25 cents (postage) for year's subscription. Realty Profits Magazine, 1314 Broadway, New York.

### TEXAS

**ONE CROP PAYS 85% COST OF THIS LAND.** Buy a 10-acre tract, on our easy monthly installment plan, of the richest irrigated land in the World at San Benito, Texas; the Winter vegetable garden of America. Grows sugar cane, alfalfa, broom corn, other standard crops in Summer; Bermuda onions, cabbage and all high priced vegetables in Winter. Fine climate, schools and churches. 15,000 acres under cultivation. New interurban railroad building. Biggest canal in Texas. Send for booklet of eye-opening facts; it reveals a short cut to wealth. San Benito Irrigated Land Company, 280 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

### VIRGINIA

**CHOICE VIRGINIA FARMS ON CHESAPEAKE** & Ohio Rys. As low as \$10 an acre; rich soil; mild winters, nearby Eastern markets. Handsome, illustrated booklet, "Country Life in Virginia" (100 pages), and low excursion rates. Address G. B. Wall, Real Estate Agt., C. & O. Ry., Box N. R., Richmond, Va.

## EXPERIMENTAL WORKS

**EXPERIMENTAL ENGINEER & DRAUGHTS-** man—Ideas and processes developed. Special machinery designed and models made. Detail drawings— tracings and blue prints. B. A. Kearns, 1762 Denham St., Cincinnati, O.

## PATENTS, PATENT ATTORNEYS

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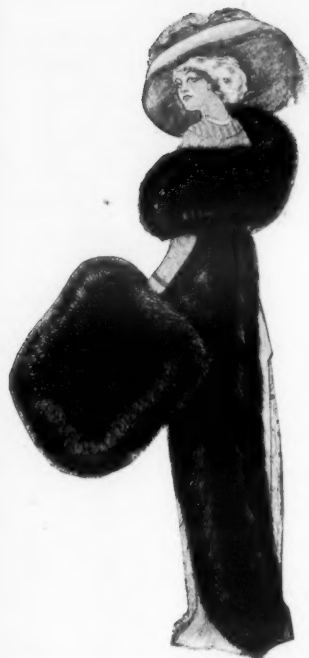
## PIANOS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**IT'S JUST AS IMPORTANT FROM WHOM** you buy as what you buy. For 66 years the "Pease" name has stood for piano durability. You can save money by writing for our bargain list of used pianos. Prices \$125 up, every piano warranted; delivery free; easy payments. Send postal for this special list now. Pease Company, 128 West Forty-Second Street, New York.

## MUSIC

**SONG WRITERS AND COMPOSERS. WE** publish all kinds of songs. Publication guaranteed if possessing merit. We publish the "Blue Bell" song. Don't confuse us with the "Let us write music for your words" fakery. F. B. Haviland Pub. Co., 153 W. 37th St., N. Y.





## Plymouth Furs

TRADE MARK

Our staff of designers and expert furriers give to "Plymouth Furs" an originality and exclusiveness nowhere else obtainable. The satisfaction of wearing "Plymouth Furs" is excelled only by the lasting comfort obtained from them.

### Style Book A Free on Request

The new Plymouth Style Book A is the recognized authority on fur styles. It shows hundreds of new copyrighted styles for Men, Women and Children, at prices varying from \$5 to \$8000. When writing, state the kind of furs that interest you, so that we can send you definite and detailed information.

Repairing and renovation at reasonable prices

PLYMOUTH FUR CO.

Dept. A Minneapolis, Minn.

## Velvet Grip

RUBBER BUTTON

### Hose Supporter

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

is easy, safe and economical; allows the utmost freedom of movement and is readily attached. It interests children in dressing themselves.



All genuine have the Moulded Rubber Button, and Velvet

Grip is stamped on the loops.

Sample pair, children's size (give age), mailed on receipt of 16 cents.

GEORGE FROST COMPANY, Boston, U. S. A.



## SCHOOL AT HOME

Educate Your Child

Under the direction of CALVERT SCHOOL, Inc. Established 1897

A unique system by means of which children from six to twelve years of age, inaccessible to good schools and too young for boarding school, may be educated entirely at home by parents, teachers or governesses according to the best modern methods and under the guidance and supervision of a school with a national reputation for training young children. For catalogue and sample lessons, address V. M. HILLYER, Headmaster, 5 West Chase St., Baltimore, Md.



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## Collier's

Saturday, October 15, 1910



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# 7

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The same far-reaching policy that actuates our editorial department controls the advertising department. The advertising columns of COLLIER'S are not only clean and free from fraudulent statements, but from exaggerated statements as well. Our readers depend on the truthful statements of our advertisers in the same way that advertisers count on our truthful statement of circulation delivered.

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# Collier's

*The National Weekly*



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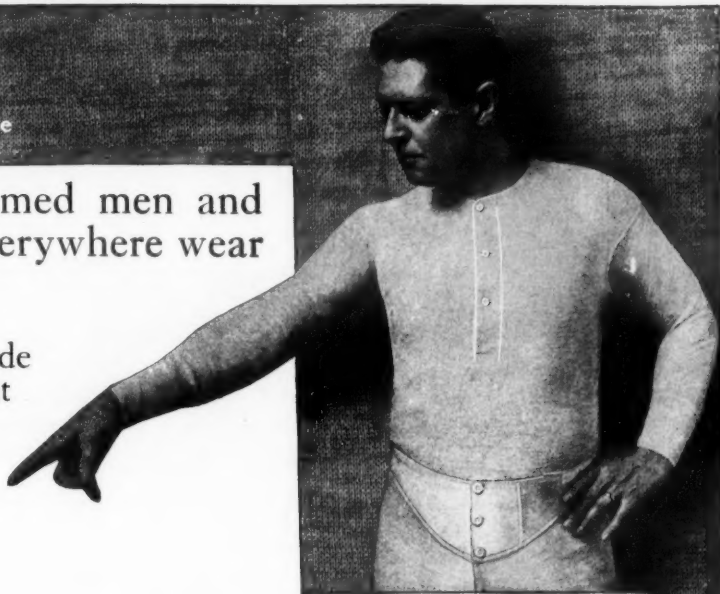
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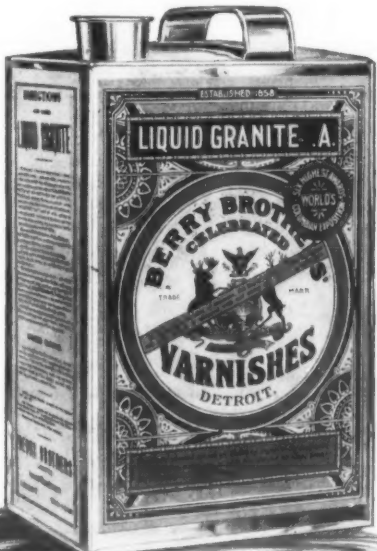
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## Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, October 15, 1910



### Next Week's Issue will be the Dramatic Number

and, among a number of attractive features dealing with the theater and its people, will contain the following:

#### The Artistic Development of Philip Bites

A Story

By LOUISE CLOSSER HALE

#### Gustibus

A Story

By RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD

#### Personality and the Player

By WALTER PRICHARD EATON

#### My Wife's Good Enough for Me

A Poem

By EDMUND VANCE COOKE

#### The Art of "Getting it Over"

By CHANNING POLLOCK

#### A Dramatic Awakening

It takes a long time for the beginner on the stage to learn indelibly which side of the footlights he is on—especially a child and an English child named, "Yes, ma'am, Philip Bites." In "The Artistic Development of Philip Bites," by Louise Closser Hale, Philip was picked up in London by an American theatrical troupe, and they found it difficult to explain to him that he should receive pay and board for seeing a show each night. For Philip could not understand that he was not witnessing the performance, even with the part he took—until it dawned upon him that a certain laugh which swept the audience originated from a movement of his own.

#### A Dancer and an Editor

Dramatic criticism is frequently severe, but it seldom blossoms out with such unique invective as when the Marden County "Argus" turned on Mazie Marcon, the vaudeville comedienne. Ol' Ed Knowles, the editor, in Richard Washburn Child's story, "Gustibus"—a lovable, sincere old man, whose mouth had grown pursy from blowing away dust in the "Argus" office—with steadfast recollections of Booth, considered it to be his duty to pilot Marden County past the lower regions of dramatic art. The "Argus" also was discharging weekly salvos at the railroad which controlled the State, for, as Editor Knowles expressed it: "We're moldin' public opinion, an' the power of the press ain't got the backbone of a tomato worm, if it can't speak out what I think."

The railroad, becoming restive under these fusillades, sets about to muffle the Marden County "Argus," when Mazie Marcon, the offended actress, takes a spectacular hand in the affair.

#### The Actor and the Man

There is an interesting distinction between the actor and the personality—between the artist and the individual. Many actors who are great artists possess also great magnetism; others succeed by technical adequacy, sinking themselves entirely in their characters; while still another class, which at the present time is notable on account of many charming examples, draws and maintains its following almost altogether through personality. In the latter case, as Walter Prichard Eaton points out in "Personality and the Player," the actor must be provided with enough technique to express this personality to advantage—to that extent an artist—for the most engaging individual could not succeed with a clumsy stage equipment. But there is eventual decline ahead for the actor (or actress) who with a fervent personal following is narrowed down to "playing himself." It can never be a lasting substitute for the ability to impersonate.

#### The Essential Feature

Success on the stage lies in the ability to "get it over." The most thoughtfully fashioned line or the most carefully executed business is valueless unless the impression which it means to portray can cross the orchestra. A thought seems so material that Richard Mansfield once remarked: "I can see it go smashing past the footlights and into the brains of my auditors, or striking an invisible wall across the proscenium arch and bouncing back to the stage."

Channing Pollock discusses this elusive and essential element in "The Art of 'Getting It Over.'"

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For each person allow two tablespoonfuls of Snider's Catsup, one teaspoonful of finely grated horseradish, a pinch of salt and a dust of Cayenne pepper, according to taste. Serve seven oysters on the half-shell, embedded in crushed ice; serve the sauce in cocktail glasses, one in the center of each plate.

**SNIDER'S Tomato Catsup** is the relish for oysters in all styles, also meats, hot or cold. Use it as a sauce for cutlets, chops, fish, etc., as a foundation for luscious gravies, and most piquant soups.

Snider's Tomato Catsup is the most delicious condiment known to the world, because made of superior, sound fruit, in the special Snider way—no chemical preservative, no coloring matter. Only the choicest, purest and highest priced ingredients are used.

The delicious sauce on

## Snider Process Pork & Beans

is prepared from Snider's Tomato Catsup. Try Snider's Chili Sauce—another delicacy.

**THE T. A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO.**  
Cincinnati, Ohio

"It's the Process"



All Snider's products comply with all Pure Food Laws of the world

## A Kalamazoo Direct to You

—And Gas Stoves Too—  
**Spend One Cent For This Big FREE Book**

Our Big Free Stove and Range Book gives you our factory wholesale prices and explains all—saving you \$5 to \$40 on any famous Kalamazoo stove or range, including gas stoves. Sold only direct to homes. Over 140,000 satisfied customers in 21,000 towns—many near you—to refer to. \$100,000 bank bond guarantee. We prepay all freight and give you

—30 Days Free Trial  
—360 Days Approval Test  
**CASH OR CREDIT**

Write a postal for our book today—any responsible person can have same credit as your home stores would give you—and you save \$5 to \$40 cash. No better stoves or ranges than the Kalamazoo could be made—at any price. Prove it before we keep your money. Be an independent buyer. Send name for Free Catalogue No. 174.  
**Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mrs. KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN**



Start Now

**BIG PROFIT MADE GROWING MUSHROOMS**  
Write for Big Free Book—let showing our beds and farm and learn how to grow mushrooms at home in cellars, sheds, stables, houses, out-dwos, etc. 300% profit, markets waiting. We give first, long experience, make and sell best fresh spores, and teach you our methods free.  
**National Spawns and Mushroom Co. Dept. 64, Hyde Park, Mass.**

Will make a **FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER** of you in 6 weeks for \$3 or RETURN MONEY. Perhaps can find POSITION for you, too! **WRITE: J. H. GOODWIN, Room 671, 1215 Broadway, New York**

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

## BRICKBATS & BOUQUETS

"When Secretary Ballinger shall have resigned, will COLLIER'S WEEKLY be?"  
—New York Evening Mail.

"COLLIER'S will have a spasm when it learns that Colonel Roosevelt shook hands with Guggenheim."  
—Burlington (La.) Gazette.

"Wonder if COLLIER'S WEEKLY will not find that Ballinger had something to do with setting the forest fires?"  
—Bedford (La.) Republican.

"The 'News' is in receipt of a bulky volume, entitled 'On Hearings Before the Joint Committee of Congress, Investigation of the Department of the Interior and of the Bureau of Forestry, Brief on Behalf of L. N. Glavis.' The document was sent under a cover bearing the imprint of COLLIER'S WEEKLY and is undoubtedly from that unique publication. The book will make splendid fuel for the flames during the coming winter months, and if the publication in question continues to issue similarly extensive reports of this already thoroughly reported case, the local coal dealers may discover a distinct diminishment in orders from this locality."  
—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) News.

"COLLIER'S WEEKLY is now strenuously endeavoring to persuade the people of Wisconsin to send Senator La Follette back to Washington. If that periodical does not have any better success in its efforts for the pompadored Insurgent leader than it did in attempting to defeat Congressman Kennedy in the First District, Iowa, primaries, Senator La Follette is likely to stay at home."  
—Burlington (La.) Hawkeye.

"Every magazine of wide circulation in the country, such as 'Munsey's,' 'Everybody's,' 'Pearson's,' 'McClure's,' 'Hamp-ton's,' COLLIER'S, 'Cosmopolitan,' and 'American,' have been showing up the Republican Party in terrible shape. These periodicals enter millions of homes and they have put up arguments which can not be refuted. Poor Ballinger has been made to look like thirty cents at their hands."  
—Hempstead (N. Y.) Republican.

"One class of newspapers is attempting to conceal or distort the truth in order that the people may be deceived to their own undoing, while another, which includes such papers as the New York 'Evening Post,' the Philadelphia 'North American,' the Kansas City 'Star,' and COLLIER'S, is seeking to inform the public in order that it may be warned."

"Between these classes there is battle to the death—newspaper fighting—with the people's liberty and the people's property dependent upon the result."  
—McKeesport (Pa.) Times.

"They must read COLLIER'S WEEKLY up in Maine."  
—Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript.

"For a long time I have been a reader of your most valuable paper, and have come to think that I can hardly get along without it. Your manner of accepting only legitimate advertising, and the stand you take in looking after the people's welfare in Congressional doings, etc., makes you one of the foremost, if not the foremost, weekly periodical in the United States."  
Edw. L. MIZE.

"Your editorial in to-day's issue on nationalization of certain railways is also a step in the right direction. It's better for the nation to own and operate the railways than to have the railways own and operate the nation."  
NICHOLAS KLEIN.

"WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.  
"Congratulations from your undersigned subscriber down here in the southeast corner of the United States. As a matter of local pride, I am glad that Secretary Ballinger hails from the extreme northwest corner of the United States."  
"D. G. HAYS."

"PAYETTE, IDAHO.  
"Many a time I have been prompted to give you some expression of the very high esteem in which I hold your 'progressive' publication. It gives me keen pleasure to read a periodical that does not seem to be owned by the politicians of the country. COLLIER'S WEEKLY is setting a high pace for the editorial world, and it is bound to aid in awakening both the conscience of the nation as well as the consciences of the

many editors throughout the country who have been selling their birthrights for the proverbial mess of pottage. Keep up your good work. It is appreciated the country over. I am only one of those who read COLLIER'S and who believe in you, but I believe that my conscience and my sense of right and wrong is as big and total a unit as the human nature to which right, and right only, will make a lasting appeal."  
"M. G. RIEBELING."

"St. LOUIS, Mo.  
"I congratulate you on your courage and foresight in declaring that the United States Government must own and operate the railroads of Alaska."  
R. A. DAVIS.

"PIKE, N. H.  
"I want to take the opportunity of telling you that I read the 'National Weekly' and appreciate the great work you are doing for the common good. It is certain that a large share of the credit for the awakening of this country politically is due to your long-continued and steady efforts."  
L. B. WARD.

"DANBURY, CONN.  
"I would not renew my subscription to your valueless (to me) weekly under any consideration; have generally consigned each copy to the cellar after a single glance at your anti-Taft articles."  
"FRED B. CROFUTT."

"MACKINAW, ILL.  
"I have read your great paper with intense interest and wholesome profit for several months, and I want to congratulate you on the work you are doing and for benefit received."  
GEO. W. WARNER.

"CLEVELAND, OHIO.  
"The brave fight COLLIER'S has made to keep coal thieves and grafters out of that Treasurer House (Alaska), together with Mr. Glavis's heroic sacrifices, will now be esteemed at their true value and appreciated by every patriot."  
"MARCELLUS SIMMONS."

"AUBURN, MAINE.  
"The stand taken by the National Weekly I admire. I have followed closely all newspaper reports on the Alaskan land grab and must say COLLIER'S stand was patriotic, working most valuable results for the American people. . . . COLLIER'S is doing a great work for mankind."  
"CHAS. S. BARTLETT."

"HELI, CAL.  
"I am an enthusiastic supporter of your paper and the splendid stand it has taken in the tariff, Cannon, and Ballinger controversies and its fine assistance to all of the Roosevelt policies."  
"PHILIP BANCROFT."

"SEATTLE, WASH.  
"Only for the heroic action of our great ex-President, Theodore Roosevelt, while in the White House, and COLLIER'S WEEKLY, a few multi-millionaires would now be in possession of all the coal in Alaska that will be accessible in this lifetime."  
"JOSEPH H. MASON."

"NORTHAMPTON, MASS.  
"Your editorial this week on Senator Crane is so utterly wrong and unjust that hereafter I can place no confidence in anything you say, and I am now wondering what is the truth about Aldrich, Ballinger, Cannon, and others whom you attack."  
"ALBERT E. ADDIS."

"DENVER, COLO.  
"Upon my return to the city I find your notice that my subscription expired September 3. In view of your attitude with reference to all things concerning the proper development of the Western States, although I happen to have been born and raised in New York City myself, still I do not feel I care to renew my subscription, and you may discontinue your paper without further notice."  
"FRANK McDONOUGH, SR."

"In this editorial COLLIER'S has done no more than state facts, yet the people of the South ought to be very grateful indeed for such a statement."  
—Newport News (Va.) Press.

"My enthusiasm over your publication increases weekly. Truth is mighty above all things, and in COLLIER'S we have a splendid National mouthpiece of Truth."  
"G. W. WAKEFIELD,"

"Local manager the Mercantile Agency, Charleston, W. Va."

## A Handsome Table—A Substantial Desk Combined



No. 267  
Covered by four patents

**SIMPLY** pulling open a drawer provides desk space with non-spillable ink well and pen groove. Nothing on the table needs to be disturbed. Underneath the desk-lid is a large, roomy drawer for stationery and correspondence. It is in use in modern homes, up-to-date hotels and Y. M. C. A.'s universally.

The Mechanism is simplicity itself. Seventy-five artistic designs to choose from, in all woods and finishes.

## The Cadillac Brand "Desk-Table"

Look for this design on the under side of the desk-lid. It protects you from inferior imitations. For sale by leading furniture dealers.

Booklet C, showing complete line, sent free upon request.

**WOLVERINE MFG. CO., Detroit, Mich.**  
The largest Parlor and Library Table manufacturers in the world. Our output is more than "a table a minute."

## My White Swan Mattress is the Best Value of All

A five foot thickness of the whitest, purest, finest cotton felt is compressed into the **White Swan Mattress**, giving it wonderful resilience and restfulness. And this comfort is never lost but is guaranteed for thirty years.



My factory is located amid cotton fields where I get my pick of choicest long, staple cotton.

## Built of Long Fibre Cotton Felt Guaranteed for Thirty Years

Other mattresses lack lasting comfort because they're made of such materials as linters—a waste cotton by-product—or cheap grade cotton, both of which lack length of fibre and elasticity and have too little "life" to resist becoming packed and lumpy. I want to show you how to judge the value of mattresses so you can detect cheapened quality and buy true value.

**TOM B. BURNETT**  
Dept. 31  
DALLAS, TEXAS



## SAVE 208 SHAVES

\$20.80 a year. Also save the razor, your face, time and temper by using "3 in One" on the blade.

### 3 in One

keeps the blade keen and clean, by preventing surface rusting which is caused by moisture from the lather. Write for free sample and special "razor saver" circular.

Why not know the truth?  
**3-IN-ONE OIL CO., 121 New St. New York City**

## WE WANT MEN

TO REPRESENT US

Big opportunity to make money. No competition, exclusive territory. Low-price, quick-selling office-specialty. Saves licking envelopes.

## SAUNDERS SEALER

with Automatic Moisture-Feed seals 40 to 50 envelopes a minute with one operation; 2000 envelopes without re-filling. Always ready—requires filling only once a week for ordinary mail. Made of brass—polished nickel finish. No rubber bulb to press to feed the water—nothing to get out of order. Guaranteed for one year. Price \$2, post-paid—money back if not satisfied. Territory going fast; write for particulars.

**THE SAUNDERS SEALER CO.**  
1812 East 40th Street Cleveland, Ohio



## 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval, without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.


**DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard-of prices and marvellous new offers.

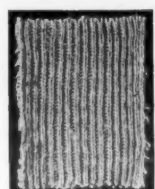
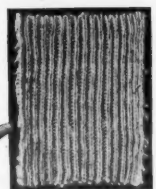
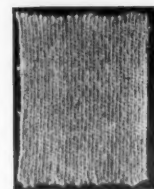
**ONE CENT** is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free post-paid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now.

**Tires, Coaster-Brake, rear wheels, lamps, sundries at half usual prices.**  
**MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. B-54, CHICAGO**

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S





"These two gauzy ribbed fabrics knit inseparably together make this smooth, warm Interlock underwear.  
To show how these fabrics would look if knit separately it was necessary to pull out the stitches on one side of a piece of Interlock underwear.  
If you do that with ordinary underwear it will leave a hole, but with Interlock it leaves this other complete fabric just like the one you take away."

# Interlock

## the lightest-for-warmth underwear

Thick, bulky underwear is not necessary for warmth.  
Take two of the finest and filmiest pieces of ribbed underwear that you can find; give them a wizard-touch and cause the ribs of one to become completely interlocked with the ribs of the other into a single garment. That will give you the smoothest and softest underwear you have ever felt next your skin, and the lightest garment in proportion to warmth that has ever been made.  
But you don't have to play the wizard. The same wonderful result is a splendid reality in Interlock underwear, knit on the patent Interlock machine.

You needn't labor under heavy, burdensome, coarse-ribbed garments to keep out the cold. Interlock underwear gives you perfect protection; and because of its satiny smoothness, sympathetic softness, and buoyant lightness, you are not conscious it is next you.

Another thing: The interlocking of the fine, invisible ribs produces a firm, close texture that makes Interlock underwear 33 1/3 per cent stronger than underwear knit of the same single yarn on any other machine. This is the verdict of the Government testing-machines. Interlock is more genuinely elastic than ordinary ribbed underwear. It has enough "body" when stretched to cause it to spring back and keep its shape. The interlocking of the fabrics makes the garment wear better and last longer. And that means true economy.


Leading underwear manufacturers have been quick to realize what a wonder the Interlock machine is, and many of them are now licensed under Interlock patents to knit this underwear which gives you greater winter-comfort than you have ever had before.

### \$1 a garment and up

Union and two-piece suits for men; and two-piece suits for boys. \$1 a garment and up for men; 50c. and up for boys—according to material: cotton, mercerized cotton and merino. Interlock garments correspond in warmth to medium and heavy weights of ordinary underwear. Also infants' shirts, pants and sleeping garments in cotton, merino, wool and silk, 50c. to \$1.50.


Interlock Underwear is sold by dealers everywhere. Look for the name INTERLOCK on the garment-label, or the metal lock attached. If your dealer hasn't Interlock underwear write us his name and address and we'll see that you get it. Write us for sample of fabric and illustrated booklet.

**General Knit Fabric Company, Utica N Y**



## Peace and Plenty

An Advertisement by Elbert Hubbard



**O**VERTY destroys a man's courage and weakens his natural inclination to look you in the eye and tell the truth. Money is the counter in this game of life. And while we do not love Money for its own sake, we realize that it is only money that can ward off want, woe, wretchedness—perhaps starvation—when earning power is gone. And earning power, for all of us will surely go some time—this we know. Money stands between you and the fear of want. When you insure your life you insure your peace of mind. Also, you insure the peace of mind of those who depend upon you. It is not want that eats out our hearts, and renders our work nil: it is the fear of want—worry, apprehension, uncertainty, doubt. Life-insurance means assurance. I believe that nothing will increase a man's earning power so much as the feeling that he is an insurable proposition, and has made all snug against stormy weather, and even mortal shipwreck itself. Yet money in a lump sum in the hands of those not versed in finance is a burden, and sometimes a menace. It lays them open to the machinations of the tricky and dishonest, also—the well meaning men of the Colonel Sellers class who know just how to double it in a month. Realizing these things, and to meet a great human need, the Equitable is now issuing a policy, which instead of being paid in a lump sum, gives a fixed monthly payment as long as the beneficiary shall live, payable for twenty years in any event. It works either way. It will provide an income for your own future if you live. It will provide an income for your wife (or your son, daughter, mother, father, sister or other dependent) if you die. And if you both live, it will protect you both.

**"Strongest in the World"**

### THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES—Paul Morton, President—120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Agencies Everywhere! None in your town? Then why not recommend to us some good man—or woman—to represent us there. Great opportunities to-day in Life Insurance work for the Equitable.

THE EQUITABLE SOCIETY,  
120 Broadway, New York

Without committing myself to any action, I would like to know what it would cost to provide a monthly life income of \$..... payable at my death to a person now ..... years of age?

Name..... Address.....




## Hitting the Bull's Eye

**B**UYING fire insurance ought to be like rifle practice. The aim should be for the **Hartford**. The value of a fire insurance policy is not altogether dependent upon the promises which it contains, nor upon the financial resources back of it. Its value depends largely upon the character and methods of the company which issues it. It is for this reason that we place the **Hartford** as the bull's eye of the insurance target.

You aim for the best when you select a bank or take a partner in business. **Why not do this in fire insurance?**

Aiming for the **Hartford** and getting it gives you the perfect score. It costs no more in effort to aim for this perfect insurance: it costs no more in money to get a **Hartford** policy.

Our aim in this advertising is to get property owners to use the same foresight about fire insurance that they do about other business matters. We will register a high score if we succeed.

As a property owner who ought to have the best insurance, demand a **Hartford** policy. Aim for the bull's eye. A little steady persistence and the prize is yours. Aim now by using this coupon.



..... 1910

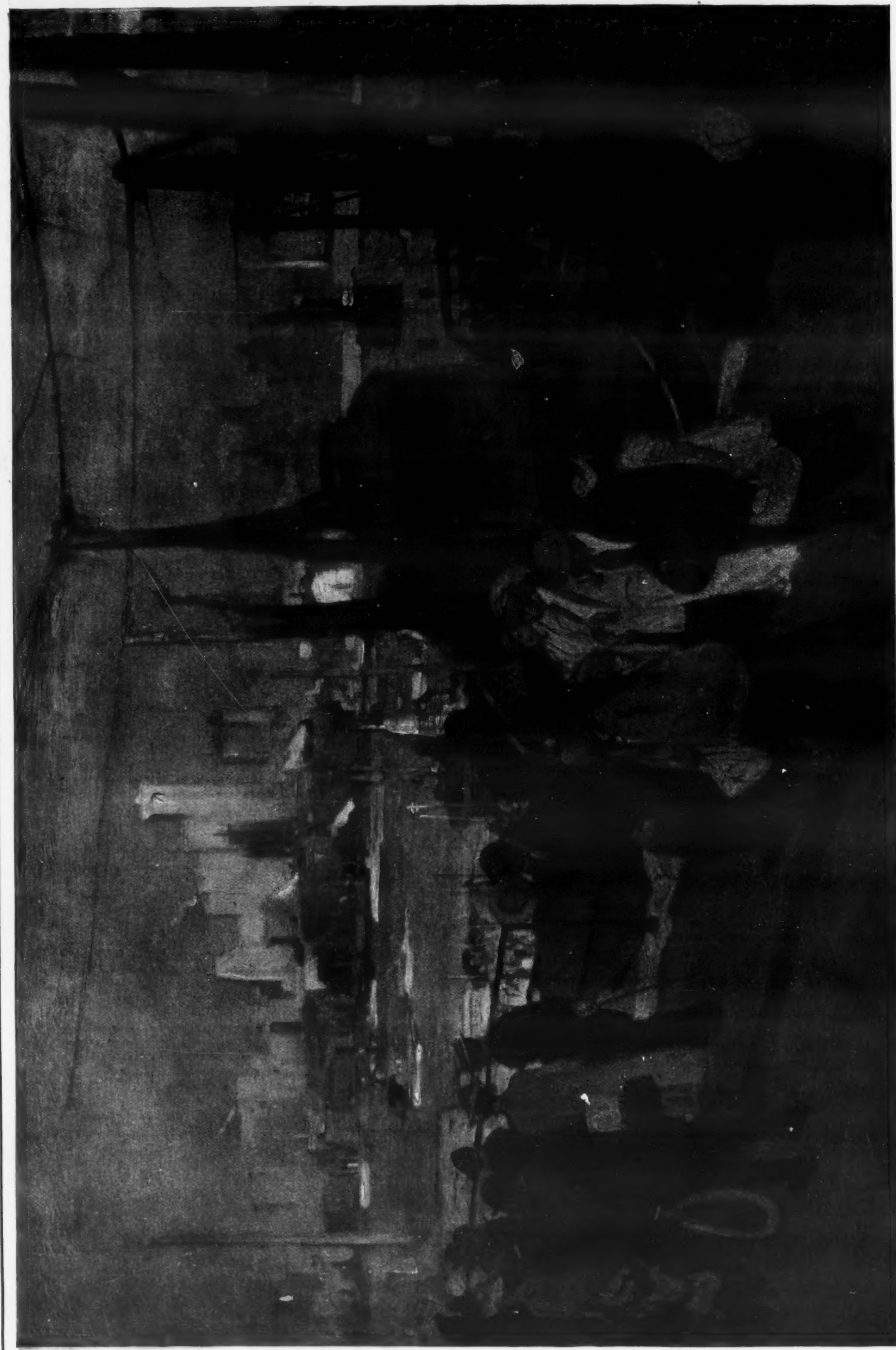
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Name of Agent or Broker

.....  
Address

When my fire insurance expires, please see that I get a policy in the **Hartford**.

Name.....

Address.....



## The People Going Home

DRAWN BY HENRY REUTERDAHL

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# Collier's

## The National Weekly

P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers  
Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street  
NEW YORK

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION  
PROPERTY.  
DO NOT TAKE FROM READING ROOM.

October 15, 1910

### How to Vote

IT IS TO PERSONS of more or less independence, of course, that any opinion about how to vote must be addressed. The rock-ribbed, stalwart, or tightly labeled party pawn will not discriminate. Reason, in the approaching elections, leaving out local issues and decisive personal differences in the candidates, is in favor of voting for Democrats, in cases where the Republicans belong to the Old Guard, Machine, or Standpat variety, and in favor of voting for the Republicans where they are of the species known as Insurgent or Progressive. It is better, other things being equal, to have both branches of the National Legislature and the President belong to the same party, so that action may be free and responsibility fixed, and it is also well to encourage the progressive movement in States where it is alive; but it is always to be remembered that the chasm between Bourbonism and progressiveness is greater than any difference that can be described between the general principles of the two traditional parties. In Ohio, Maine, Vermont, or Connecticut, for example, we should vote the Democratic ticket; in Wyoming the fusion Democratic-Insurgent ticket; in Pennsylvania the Keystone Party ticket; in States like Washington, Wisconsin, California, New Hampshire, Kansas, Iowa, New York, and other States, where the progressive wing is in control, we should vote Republican; always excepting cases where particular issues or special candidates furnish reasons for a different course. It is only fair to add that in certain States, like California and New Hampshire, the Democrats have, in both candidates and platform, taken ground very similar to the Insurgents.

### Only So Far

A NEWSPAPER in the long run can be no better, no braver, no more disinterested than its owner. If it remains a good newspaper, the owner is an essentially good man. If the owner lacks courage or public spirit or freedom from pull, the newspaper, whether flagrantly or slyly, must inevitably cease to serve the truth.

### Winslow Homer

THEY SEEM to be dropping rapidly the last few years—the leading artists of America. STANFORD WHITE went in 1906, then SAINT-GAUDENS, last year MCKIM, a few months ago MARK TWAIN, only the other day WILLIAM JAMES, and now WINSLOW HOMER. The latest of these big exponents of beauty and thought was held in particular admiration by the ablest men of his own profession. In the eyes of many of them he was a better draftsman than SARGENT. There is often something forbidding about his manner, something opaque about his color, but two great qualities he seldom lacks—originality and strength. He was not a cosmopolitan, like WHISTLER, SARGENT, SAINT-GAUDENS, MCKIM, and many other famous Americans. He retained the flavor of the coast of Maine, but technically he knew his trade and so was not, in the limiting sense, provincial. The sea was mistress of his life, and it is in such triumphs as depicting the weight of a moving billow that HOMER won his place among the distinguished few.

### "The Blue Bird"

WHEN MAETERLINCK wrote on BARRIE's wall: "To the father of PETER PAN and the grandfather of the BLUE BIRD," he probably had in mind the general pursuit of happiness, expressed in the adventures of children, but perhaps most specifically the appeal of the boy at the end to the audience, which so closely adapts PETER's question: "Do you believe in fairies?" The deepest difference between the two is in the dramatic quality. BARRIE, for all his playfulness, has an exceptional theatrical instinct, strengthened by shrewd study of theatrical effectiveness. A most charming one-act play of his, produced in London last season, called "The Twelve-Pound Look," is as remarkable for dramatic grip as it is for high comedy in style. MAETERLINCK's dramatic quality, which is undoubted, is less firm. "The Blue Bird" is given at The New Theater with a finish probably never surpassed by any spectacle on the stage. Whether the poignant human meanings lose in the visual grandeur of the setting it is not easy to say, but, at any rate, the production is perfect in its kind. The New Theater is accomplishing what it was founded for when it gives to the public, with the highest skill, a work of so much beauty, significance, and imagination. Last winter's record was remarkable for a first season, and this year, with a company and equipment already satisfactory at the beginning, and with the obstacle of size very cleverly overcome, the outlook is as bright as could be asked.

Oct. 15

### An Inquiry

IS IT HIS OWN MERITS that prevent the request for Secretary BALLINGER's resignation, or GUGGENHEIM's merits?"  
—The Chicago "Public."

### Stimson

A QUIET MAN, who has done much work; who puts most of us to shame with his truthfulness and the persistent straightness of his course; who has never taken, and never could take, an improper order from any human being—such a man is STIMSON. His administrative ability was shown in the conduct of his office when he was United States District Attorney. If he has done more to put down rebates than any other man, he did it because it was his function. If he put the Ice King in jail, it was done without malice. We are all talking about his Sugar Trust indictments, but as Mr. STIMSON is not gifted at making his work widely known few realize how much more far-reaching has been his punishment of the Custom-House officials. He has obtained convictions against the New York Central, the Great Northern, the Vermont Central, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific. He is farthest removed from a demagogue. Not emotion moves him, but knowledge and reason. He is slow to let his mind condemn any man or any corporation, but when the evidence is before him his conduct is inflexible. There has been a good deal of justifiable discontent over the immunity of the man higher up in corporation crimes. CHARLES W. MORSE was a high financier, and some people may take satisfaction (as we do) in the fact that STIMSON put him in stripes, with ordinary unwealthy felons, who steal because they need the money. The secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company has also been sentenced to the penitentiary. The superintendent of the Havemeyer & Elder refinery was also sentenced to two years in prison. All this, as we have said, was done coolly and silently, in the mere course of public duty. Personally, Mr. STIMSON's career is without a blot. There is nothing to explain. Had the whole State of New York been raked for a man worthy to follow HUGHES, we know not one who could have faced that heavy test with a fairer hope than STIMSON.

### How it Was Done

WHEN YOU SEE hundreds of men supposed to represent millions of thoughtful citizens 'waiting for MURPHY to finish his dinner' and to learn from him what man he would name for Governor, what man for the judgeship, what man for every place on the ticket—you have a picture of American politics, of 'free republican institutions' in the year of civilization 1910. The 'Sun' tells that while 'waiting for MURPHY to have his dinner' the crowd in the convention hall sang enthusiastically 'Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here!'—N. Y. "Journal."

### Cesarism

MANY NEWSPAPERS accuse us of being an "organ" of THEODORE ROOSEVELT. This paper is so critical, even of itself and those with whom it works, that when it is accused of personal loyalty—of which it possesses none—it is unconscionably diverted. Our enthusiasm over Colonel ROOSEVELT is intellectual conviction. We believe him to be a far-seeing, safe, and useful statesman. We are not among those who laugh when a leader of vast influence preaches the simple virtues of efficiency and spiritual progress. Let him call it the square deal, if he likes, or by any name the people understand. He knows, as well as the veriest professor, that it is the mighty goddess with the scales in whose service he enlists, and his power is that he applies her principles not to a vacuum, but to the complicated world of present fact. You may bark at him because he brought up the tariff at this moment, and not earlier; because he pounded a boss on this occasion, and not that; because he rode in a car; because he made a noise; because he allowed this plank to go into a platform, or that; because he scolded a judge; but if in these comments, deserved or not, you lose sight of what he has done for his era, you reckon ill. He has stirred the minds of the many. He has helped them to apply primary truths to contemporary conditions. Get after him with your commonplaces, if you must, but try at the same time to realize his record, not in mere legislation, like the Pure Food law and the Hepburn Railway law, or in mere statesmanship in Asia or America, or in his land fraud prosecutions and conservation triumphs, or in his great extension of the scope of civil service protection, but in his influence on our modes of thought, in his large help toward a purer moral air. CESAR in this country has been the corporation, and its first lieutenant has been the

machine. If democracy founders, it will not be on the rock of a popularity like ROOSEVELT's, but on the rock of private property gone mad. To fear the mere influence of a trusted citizen is to make up ghost stories. There are real things to fear, but the danger from them has been lessened by the fact that the masses have listened to such men as ROOSEVELT, and forced the classes to listen also. The election in New York State next month is of national importance. Among other things it will determine whether a lot of bugaboos can lead the people to doubt a man who has served them cautiously, boldly, wisely, for three decades. ROOSEVELT, an influence toward the light, meets the bosses to undo them, and the privileged business behind them. MURPHY, mercenary slave of public service corporations, shamelessly dealing in the people's wealth, dominating the convention at Rochester, receives support from silk-stocking Democrats who are afraid ROOSEVELT will be Czar! MURPHY, rich with guilty spoil; MURPHY, furtive go-between; MURPHY, the exchange office in which corporations buy control: this is the man who puts BENSEL in that place on the ticket which has most to do with contracts—and MURPHY himself is a contractor! It is a pretty story, and the prettiest part is that, because ROOSEVELT makes a large noise, and is trusted by the country, certain respectable residents of the Empire State have fits of alarm. He did not dictate those parts of the platform which, with the usual windy fulsomeness, deal with national affairs—the Administration's record and the tariff—but confined his own insistence to State issues, his views on national matters being made clear in his own speeches. Those who wish to consider the tariff in this connection, however, are referred to Mr. MARK SULLIVAN's article in this number of COLLIER'S. The successor in office of CONNERS heads the Democratic ticket, but if you think Fingy is dead, just find out the relations between him and BENSEL, and learn also why CARMODY was selected for Attorney-General. Fingy is not dead. His spirit helped MURPHY write the slate that is intended to take precedence, in the New York mind, of the ticket which represents the absolute victory of THEODORE ROOSEVELT and his supporters over the Republican bosses of the State.

#### A Split Hair

FROM VARIOUS DIRECTIONS come inquiries for our opinion of Mr. ROOSEVELT's conduct in shaking hands with Boss COX after refusing to dine with Senator LORIMER. If Mr. ROOSEVELT had refused to have anything to do with bosses, he could not have accomplished anything like as much. In twenty years, let us hope, this will not be true, but it is true to-day. Mr. ROOSEVELT has to trust his judgment about when to strike an evil, as in the case of the Lorimer bribery. He can not be striking everything. If he did, he would hit nothing. He is to be judged by his efforts to raise standards and by the quality of his judgment about methods, including the question of times, places, and occasions. The general opinion, like our own, is that his record, extending over some thirty years, speaks for him, and speaks highly to his credit, from the time when, at the beginning of his manhood, he entered the New York Assembly, through his civil-service work, his Police Commissionership, his Governorship, his two Presidencies, down to the other day, when, assuming the civic duties of a man in private life, he marched out to meet the predatory bosses of the Empire State and shook the control of the Republican Party from their hands.

#### An Excellent Move

THE PRESIDENT is certainly in earnest in his effort to introduce economy and efficiency into the departments at Washington, and he is well fitted for this valuable improvement. The Bureau of Municipal Research in New York applies modern accounting methods to public affairs, and successfully tells the taxpayers what they are getting, or rather failing to get, for the money which government costs them. In engaging Mr. FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND, the director of that bureau, to organize a staff of experts to carry on a similar work in Washington, the President has taken a step which ought to have the enthusiastic approval of the nation.

#### Not Barred if Good

SIR—Does the fact that I am advertising manager of COLLIER'S debar me from giving my views regarding an All-America baseball team? If not, here they are:

Catcher	KLING
Pitchers	COOMBS, WALSH, JOHNSON.
First Base	CHANCE COLE, FORD
Second Base	LAJOIE
Short-stop	TINKER
Third Base	LORD
Out-fielders	COBB, SPEAKER, SCHULTE

As a catcher, KLING has no equal to-day. It is a mistake, however, to give him credit for the work of the Chicago pitchers. It should be borne in mind that CHANCE selects his pitchers and also takes them out of the game. Heaven knows, most of them, except COLE, have been taken out many times this season! All hats off to CHANCE as manager and first baseman, for intelligence and baseball brains. LAJOIE needs no comment. WAGNER has not played the game this year in the field, at the bat, or on the bases that TINKER has. I hope my prediction will not come true, but I think that "HONUS" has seen his best days.

LORD, at third, has given the White Sox new life. The out-fielders are fast and furious at the bat, on the bases, and in the field. Take the five pitchers named, and with batting behind them they will win a pennant for any league, any time, and any season. If you will stop to analyze it, the teams that they represent would not be anywhere near where they are to-day in the race without the services of these pitchers, excepting WALSH, and he is the champion hard-luck pitcher of the year.

Sincerely yours,

E. C. PATTERSON.

#### Not This

TALK OF SENATOR SUTHERLAND for the Supreme Bench of the United States is an implied criticism of the President which ought not to be continued. It is bad enough to have Senators selected by a few great corporations. For one of the most distinctly corporation-chosen Senators to be placed upon our highest court would be a little too bitter even for an exercise in irony.

#### Arena Manners

AS TO PRIZE-FIGHTING, it is not all said yet. The differences of opinion continue merrily. It is rather amusing to hear an opinion from so respectable a citizen as the late GEORGE MEREDITH:

"With four simple fists to compass a patent fact and stand it on the historic pedestal, with a little red writing underneath—you never can patent a fact without it. But mark the differences of this kind of contention from all other—especially the Parliamentary: this is positive, it has a beginning and an end; and it is good-humored from beginning to end; trial of skill, trial of stamina; Nature and Art; Old English; which made us what we are; and no rancors, no vows of vengeance; the beaten man of the two bowing to the bit of history he has helped to make."

After the big fight between KIT INES of Kent and BENNY TODDS of London was over,

"vanquisher and vanquished shook hands, engaged in a parting rally of good-humored banter; the beaten man said his handsome word; the best man capped it with a compliment to him."

Prize-fights will have a better chance to survive if the gladiators, before and after, get up a tradition of modesty and manners, great things with which to conciliate the more critical public.

#### A Significant Issue

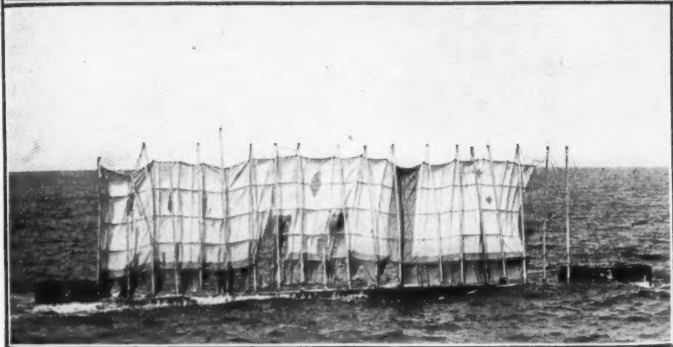
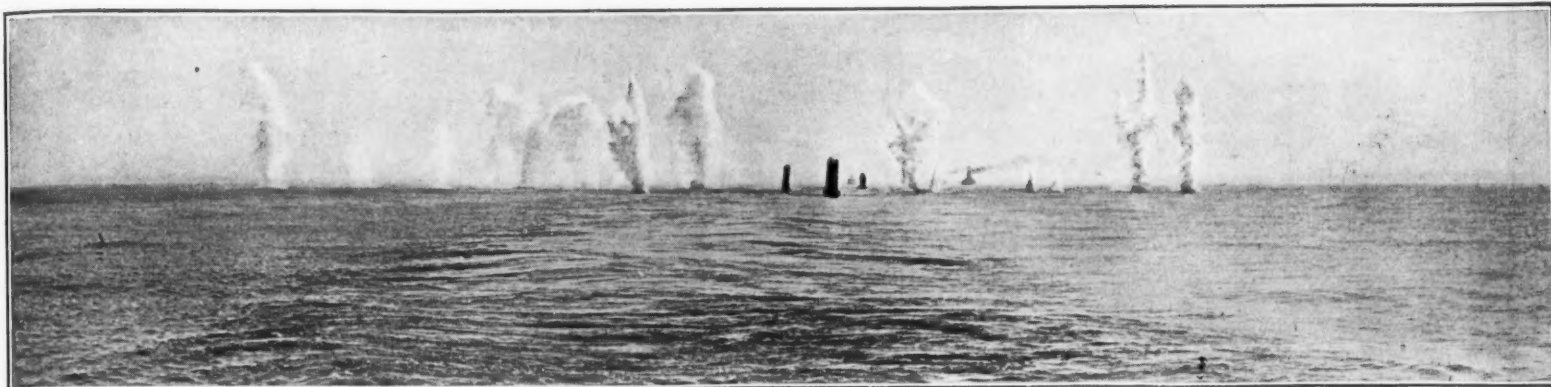
WATER-POWER is one of the great new factors, and where it is concerned business is interested. The city of Chicago will vote in November on an aspect of this water-power situation which leads in many directions. On primary day in Illinois a certain investigator heard a man arguing to a knot of friends that "McCORMICK should be defeated by all means." He dropped into the conversation and learned that the talker was president of an electric company. ROBERT R. McCORMICK, president of the Sanitary District of Chicago, has the hostility of the machine politicians as well as of the public service corporations. When he was elected the Sanitary District had long been the prey of what is lowest in politics. Contracts were let to favored bidders, who were not required to obey specifications. The law department employed a full staff, but yet turned over its suits to practising lawyers, who were employed for political reasons and overpaid. The reform of this system irritated the politicians. During his first year McCORMICK realized that the Economy Light and Power Company was getting hold of the water-power of the Sanitary District. When he endeavored to use this power for the public interests, politicians from all over the State protested. Some of McCORMICK's plans, based on the recommendations of engineers, for improved waterway conditions in the Des Plaines River were defeated in the Legislature largely through Congressman SNAPP, and it developed later that SNAPP was under a retainer from the Economy Light and Power Company. The difficulties met with in this attempt to bring the water-power into the service of the people are too complicated to be treated here. The Sanitary District now has fully two hundred miles of transmission lines within the Chicago city limits, and is supplying 200,000 kilowatt-hours daily. The profit, over running expenses, repairs, and depreciation, averages \$25,000 a month, which is an interest rate on the investment of seven per cent. From a financial point of view, however, the greatest benefit is in the cost of street lighting, which has been reduced in Chicago, and other towns which are supplied, by over \$300,000 a year. Mr. McCORMICK, if his work is not interfered with, expects a total financial saving of not less than \$1,000,000 a year. He sees in the development of some of the power sites enough power for municipal subways and other similar purposes. The electric department is the first public central station to be run under public management, and for the first time in this country gives the public original figures regarding cost. Formerly the City Council was dependent on the figures of the Edison Company. There is now raging a controversy about docks. The backers of a private company estimated that the cost of constructing certain docks in Chicago harbor would not be less than \$15,000,000. The Sanitary District found that from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 would accomplish what the private company said would take \$15,000,000.

If McCORMICK is beaten in November, the joy of the machines and public service corporations will have no bounds. If he is reelected, a big, progressive work will be carried further.

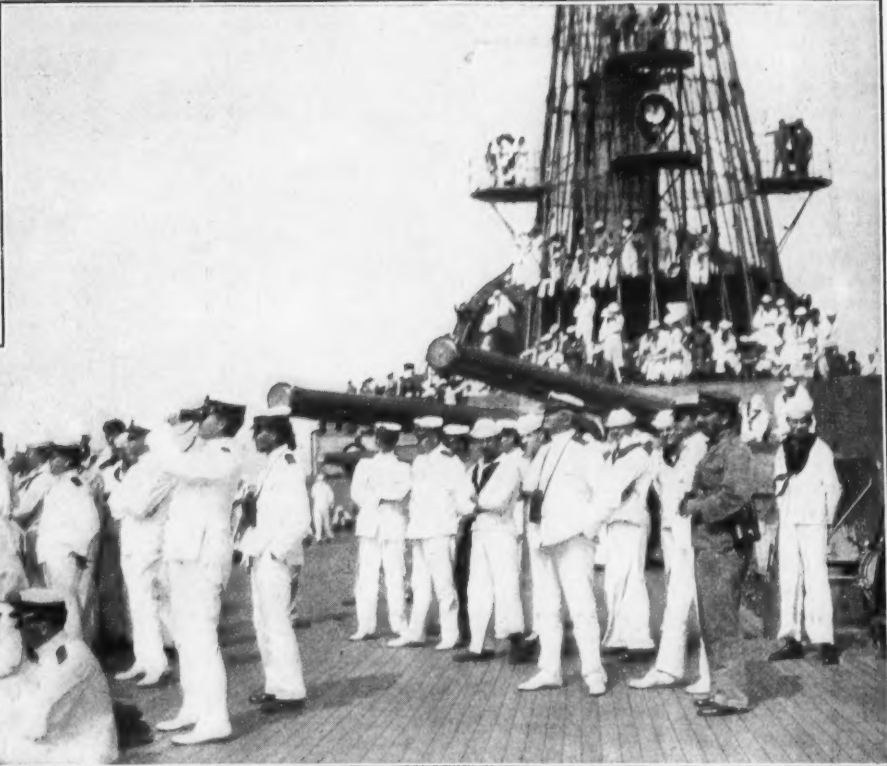


# What the World Is Doing

## *A Pictorial Record of Current Events*



One of the targets — 10,000 yards from the battleships



### Battle Practise of the Atlantic Fleet

These photographs were taken during the battle practise of the Atlantic fleet off Cape Henry, Virginia, and the upper one shows a battleship's broadside striking the water during spotting practise. The falling projectiles throw up geysers of water often as high as 300 feet — the 12-inch shell kicking up the largest spout. This phase of battle practise is conducted principally to give the officers serving as spotters an opportunity to practise their skill at long ranges. From the fire-control platform, on the top of the skeleton mast, the water appears in a vertical plane. It is the business of the spotter to judge how far above or below the actual target these shells appear to fall. It takes great expertness to judge this, and the decision must be made instantaneously, so that the correction of the range may be communicated to the gunners while they are loading for the next salvo. There is one spotter for each caliber of gun, and on the shoulders of these spotters rests practically the hitting ability of a ship. In the next photograph is portrayed the keen interest with which officers and men watch the result of the shots of other ships, and in the lowest picture the big guns of a battleship are firing a broadside at the targets

**T**HE results of the New York State Republican and Democratic Conventions, which were this year of unusual interest and importance, are summarized in pictures and text on another page.

Winslow Homer, the American painter, died on September 29, in the old house at Scarborough, Maine, where he had lived almost as a recluse for a number of years. He was seventy-four years old. Winslow Homer was born in Boston. He began work as a lithographer, came to New York to study painting when he was twenty-one, and he was sent by Harper & Brothers to the front in 1861 to get war pictures. His drawing, "Prisoners from the Front," made his reputation at once. His later years were spent in depicting the life along the New England coast. "The Old Gun in Havana Harbor," "The Northerner" (both of which are in the Metropolitan Museum), "The Life-Line," "Eight Bells," and "All's Well" are among his well-known pictures.

Henri Wynmalen, a young Hollander, made a new world's aeroplane record at Mourmelon, France, October 1, by flying to an altitude of 9,921 feet.

The building of the Los Angeles "Times" was destroyed by an explosion on the morning of October 1. Twenty-one persons were killed, all of them employees of the paper. On the same day two bombs were found—one at the house of General Harrison Gray Otis, owner of the "Times," and another at the house of F. J. Zeehandelaar, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles. The "Times" has fought organized labor, and statements made immediately after the explosion laid the blame on the labor unions. Samuel Gompers and union men generally protested vigorously against this theory. Large rewards were offered for information leading to the arrest of the guilty, the local newspapers, labor unions, and the city itself contributing to the fund.

Licensed gambling, a picturesque feature of Nevada life, ceased in that State on October 1.

Cholera continues to spread in Russia, although the situation has improved. The totals made up at the St. Petersburg Sanitary Bureau October 1 show 198,246 cases and 92,329 deaths since the outbreak of the epidemic.

The oil-burning turbine steamships *Yale* and *Harvard* have made their last trips between New York and Boston, and are being prepared for the voyage from New York to San Francisco. They will run between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

President Taft has placed more than 7,000 assistant postmasters at money-order post-offices on the classified list of the civil service, thus insuring them against removal except for cause.

# What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events

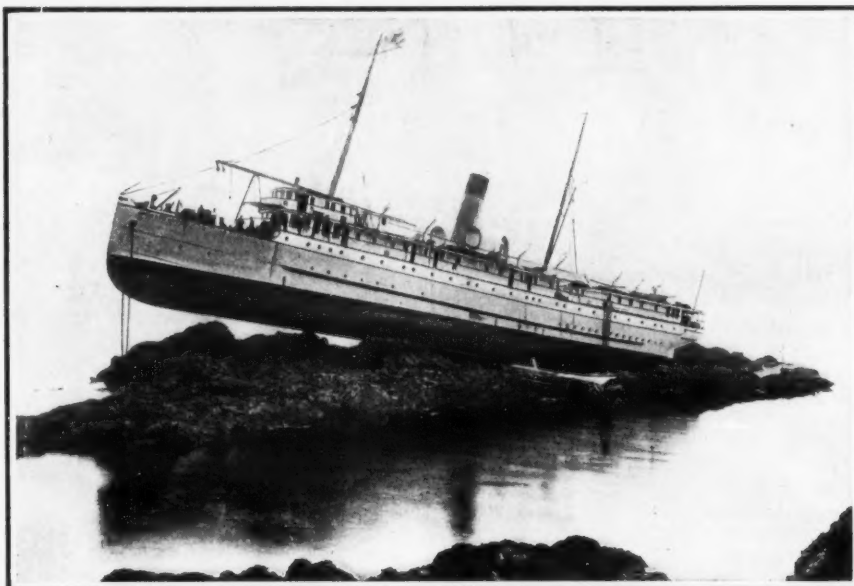


Seventy-four students sent to America by the Chinese Government

**T**HE boys were taken as far as Chicago in a body, traveling in a special train. From there they scattered in all directions to big schools of the West and East to complete their education. Some are to study law, some medicine, some engineering; agriculture, too, is popular. All were anxious to start in and work hard to deserve the honor given them by their Government. Each boy is supplied with \$960 a year for his expenses, and must make it do for everything. Sports of all kinds attract them; one lad actually chose the University of Chicago, because he had heard that it had a fine football team

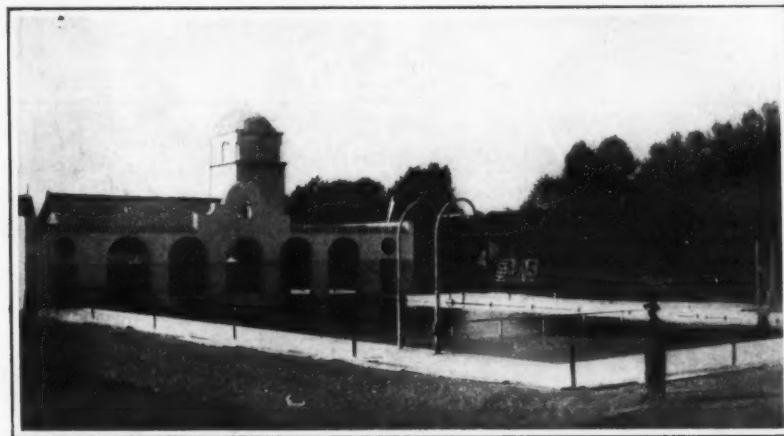
## An Unlucky Craft

**D**URING a dense fog on August 5 the steamship "Princess May" was wrecked on Sentinel Island, Alaska. The bow stood high and dry, forty feet above the reef. A hole was stove in her bottom sixty feet long and eighteen inches wide. Temporary repairs were made, and a wait of over a month was necessary to catch high tide. She was successfully floated on September 2. The "Princess May,"



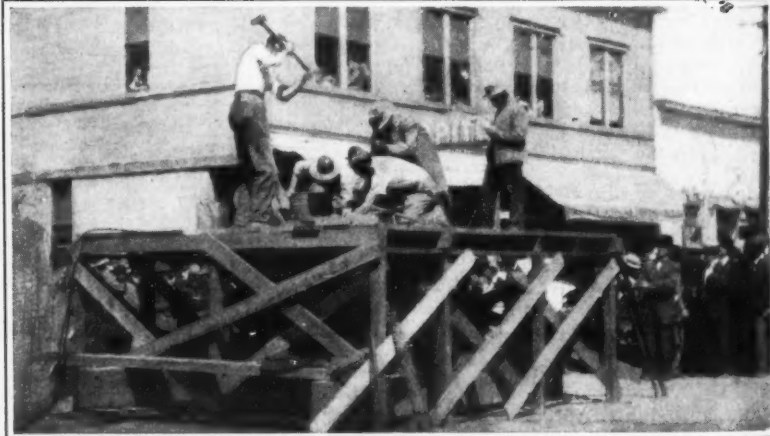
The luckless "Princess May" high and dry on the rocks near Sentinel Island

under several names, has had a most checkered career. She was launched as the "Hating" at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1888. On her maiden trip to the Orient under still another name, the "Cass," proceeding through the Suez Canal, her Chinese crew mutinied because of brutality toward one of them, and the assistance of the authorities had to be called in to quell the mutineers. She sailed also as the "Ningchow" and the "Arthur." She was stolen from her berth at Shanghai by French adventurers, who were later captured by a Chinese warship and brought back. At sea the adventurers had changed her name to the "Ninhchow" and repainted her. A short time after, while again operating as the "Hating" on the Oriental coast, she was boarded by pirates, who surrounded her with their sampans and almost gained possession. The battle lasted many hours. The pirates were finally driven off and, to save themselves, jumped into the sea. The "Princess May" was towed from Sentinel Island to a dry-dock at Esquimalt, B. C., where she is being put in shipshape, and it is said, will be running again within two months



Saginaw's Swimming-Pool

**A** NEW and unique present has recently been given to the people of a Michigan town. It is a public swimming-pool erected by the sons of two pioneers as a memorial to their father's efforts in building up the community. It was turned over to the municipality upon the condition of its maintenance. The idea is to safeguard the lives of thousands of boys and girls by teaching them to swim in an absolutely safe place by an able instructor, and at the same time to furnish clear, filtered water free of contamination. Tuesdays and Thursdays are reserved for girls and women exclusively, and Sundays and Monday mornings the pool is closed for cleaning and refilling. Within the court and open to the sunshine is the small soaping pool wherein every person takes a careful bath. A few steps to the right is a row of shower baths to rinse off. The filter is of sufficient capacity to fill the entire pool in eight hours. A small quantity of alum as a coagulant is used to purify the water



A Unique Contest

**I**N a mining State such as Nevada drilling into rock to make openings for blastings is one of the most general employments; and as a part of the Labor Day celebration at Ely a contest was held in this vigorous and exacting form of labor. The competitors were arranged in teams of two—one man to drive the sledge and the other to hold the drill, lifting and turning it rhythmically to keep it working loosely in the hole. A platform was erected about a five-ton boulder and each team was given fifteen minutes in which to drill. The winners pierced the rock to a depth of thirty-one and nine-sixteenths inches, for which they received a prize of \$300 in gold. One of the holders, by a mishap, had his finger smashed by the hammer. This competition, like Cheyenne's bronco-busting contests, has more of the picturesque than practical value; for though the wealth of the Sierras was opened up by the old hand-drill, it has been generally supplanted by the pneumatic air-drill

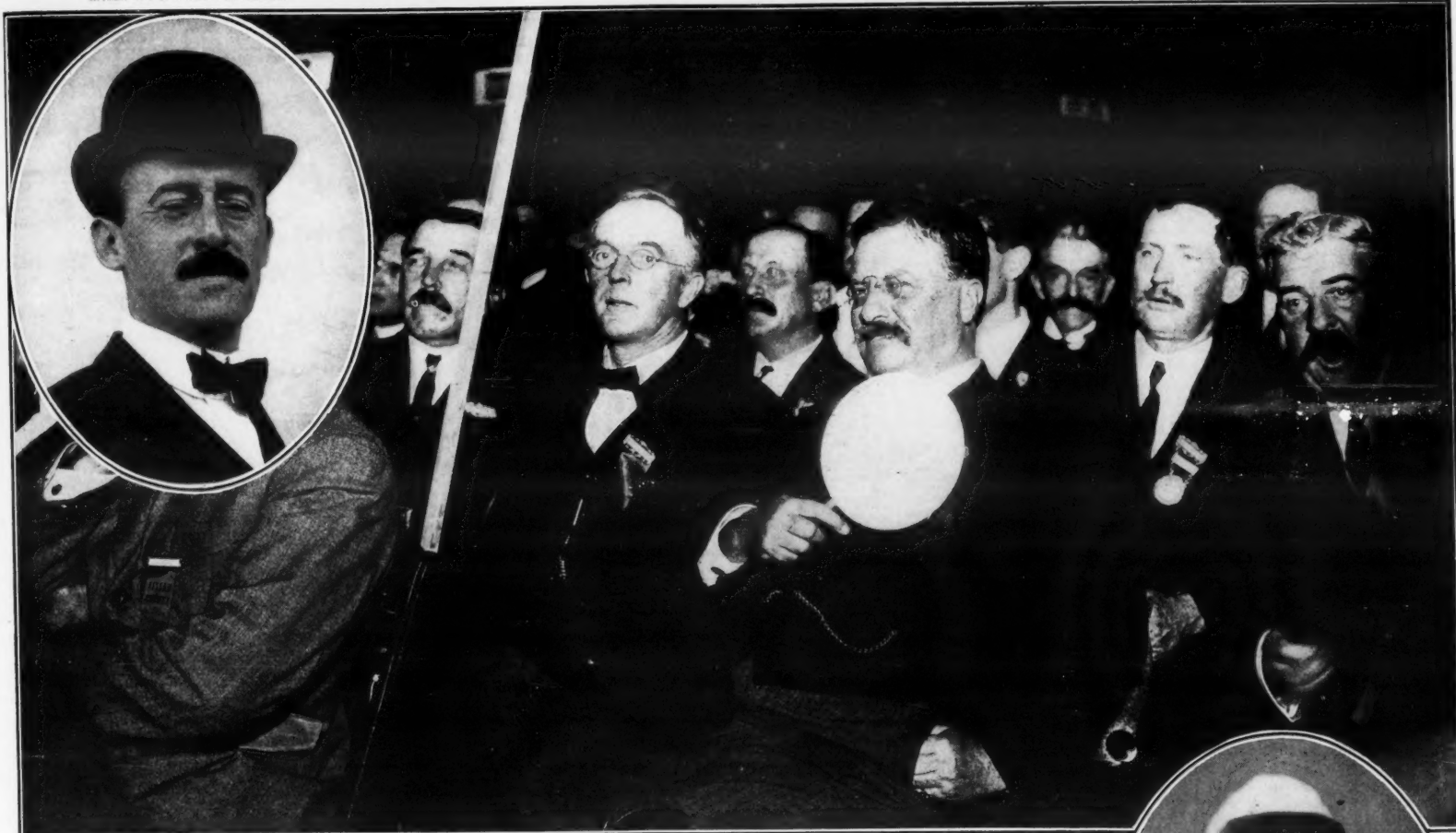


The Only Veteran Who Gets a Birthday Cake from Uncle Sam

Captain Bill Macabee of Philadelphia who, at the age of 107, is the oldest pensioner of the U. S. Navy. There were 107 candles in the cake presented by the Government

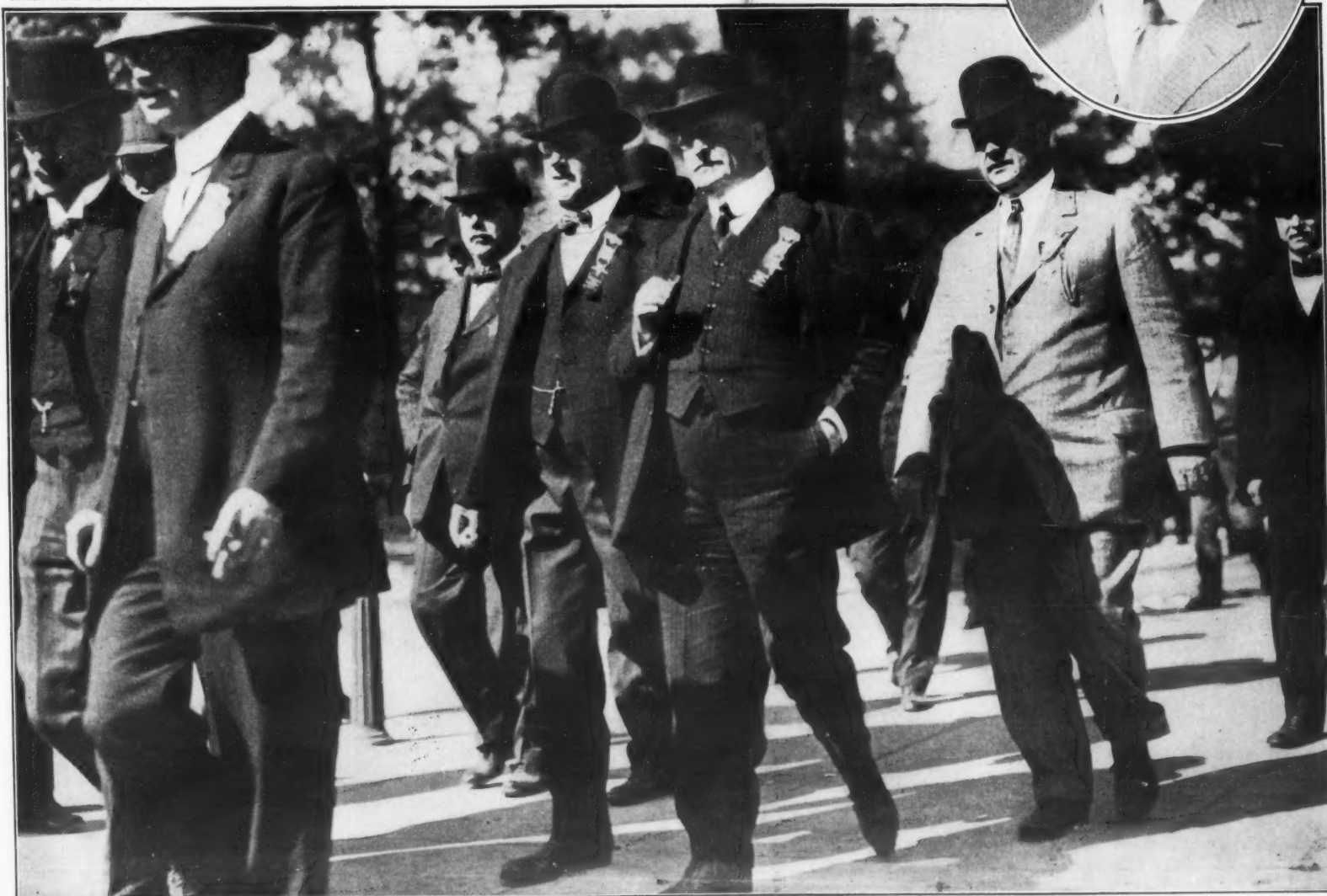


# What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events

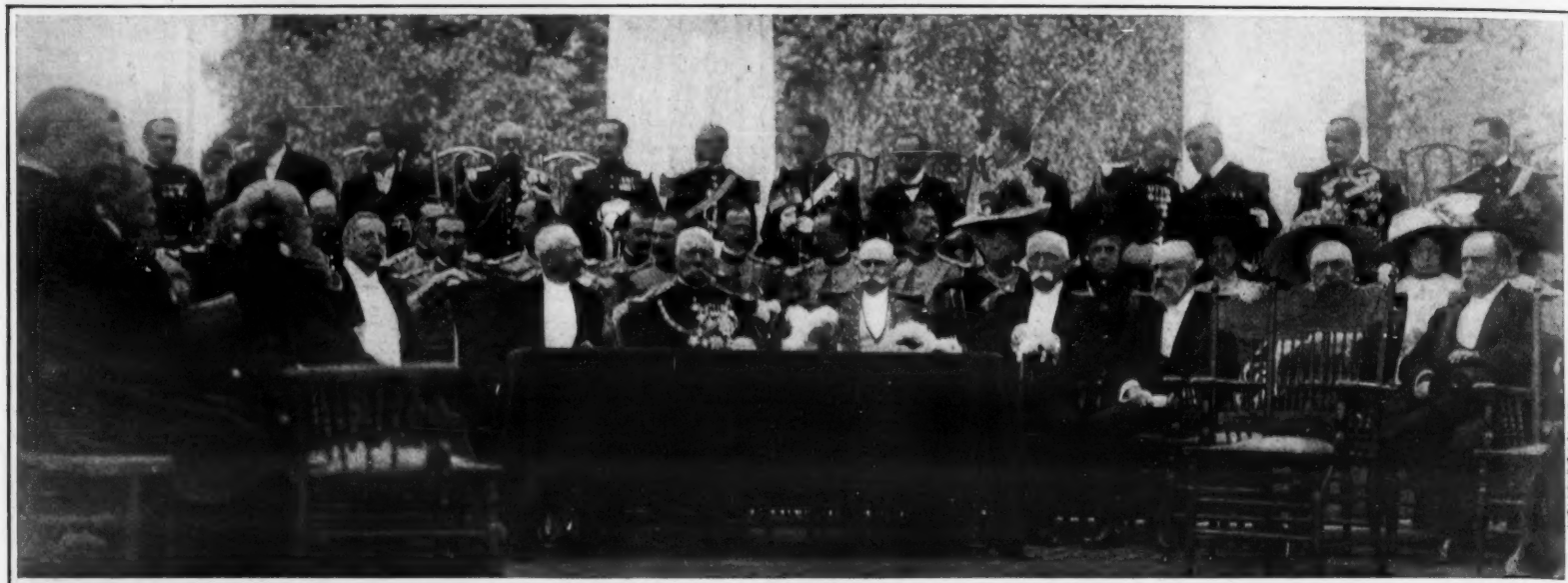
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## Candidates and Candidate-Makers at the New York State Conventions

THE upper half of the page shows Henry L. Stimson, the Republican candidate, and Colonel Roosevelt, at the head of the Nassau County delegation in the Saratoga Convention. The New York Republicans, after an acrimonious fight in which the "Old Guard" was routed and Colonel Roosevelt elected temporary chairman over Vice-President Sherman, nominated Mr. Stimson for Governor. He is best known for his successful prosecution, while United States District Attorney, of the Sugar Trust cases and the case against Charles W. Morse. The Republican candidate is forty-seven years old and a graduate of Yale. The Saratoga platform praised President Taft, commended the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill, and included a plank vaguely favoring direct primaries. The lower photographs represent John A. Dix, the Democratic nominee, and some of the leaders at the Rochester Convention. Mr. Dix is comparatively new to politics. He was born in 1860 at Glens Falls, New York, and was graduated from Cornell in 1883. The Democratic platform denounced the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law, stated its disapproval of the New Nationalism, favored an income tax, and declared in favor of "State-wide direct primaries"

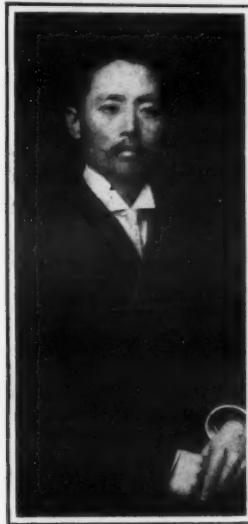
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Edward M. Shepard
Charles F. Murphy, Leader of Tammany
J. Sergeant Cram

# What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



President Diaz at the Dedication of the Juarez Monument

AS A PART of the centennial celebration of the Independence of Mexico in September, two monuments were dedicated on the 18th of the month to Benito Juarez, second emancipator of the Republic. One of these stands at Ciudad Juarez—across the Rio Grande, from El Paso, Texas—and one is in the City of Mexico. Porfirio Diaz, who has eight times been elected to the Presidency, reached his eightieth birthday on September 15, and the celebration of the event throughout the nation nearly eclipsed the centennial festival itself. On this day the most noteworthy feature of the week at the capital took place—a historical pageant in which 1,200 people represented the romantic annals of Mexico. General Diaz was born at Oaxaca, in 1830, and joined in the resistance to the French invasion of 1863; he acted as Commander of the Army of the East in 1867, and headed an insurrection against the Government in 1875. He was first elected President in 1877



Yukio Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, and His Wife

Mr. Ozaki is at present visiting the large cities of the United States, after having studied the municipal governments of Europe. He is known in Japan as a reform mayor and a strong influence for political cleanliness



Mayor Gaynor Entering the City Hall, New York

New York's Mayor Back to Work

ON October 3 Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York returned to his desk in the City Hall after an absence of almost two months. It was on the 9th of August that he was shot by a discharged dock employee on the deck of the liner "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" as he was about to sail for a vacation in Europe. After leaving the hospital in Hoboken, where he was confined for several weeks, Mayor Gaynor was taken to his country-place at St. James, L. I., and remained there during a period of convalescence. He is now practically restored to health, except that his voice has not yet recovered its full strength. The strongest efforts were made to draw Mayor Gaynor into the New York gubernatorial campaign as the Democratic nominee, but he refused to allow his name to be used, adhering to an early resolution that he would not abandon the office and its obligations to which he had been elected. A committee of 200 citizens welcomed Mr. Gaynor at the City Hall

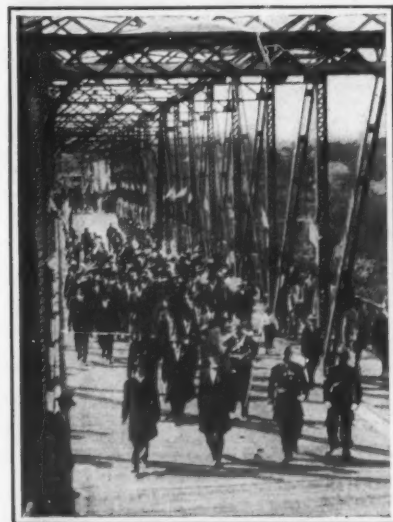
Hands Across the Rio Grande

ON September 16, the centennial of Mexico's independence, the twin cities of Laredo, Texas, and Laredo, Mexico, joined in celebrating the occasion. There was an international program carried out on the bridge which spans the Rio Grande. American Consul Garrett, at Nuevo Laredo, with the city and federal officials of that city, marched between two lines of Mexican soldiers to the international boundary monument in the center of the bridge. At the same time Mexican Consul Miguel Diebold of Laredo, Texas, who was appointed a personal representative of President Diaz, followed by officials of Laredo and officers of the United States Army, passed between two lines of American soldiers, and the parties met at the monument. Consul Garrett congratulated the representative of Mexico, and after Señor Diebold replied the entire party marched to the end of the bridge and joined in a parade on the American side



The Next Governor of New Jersey

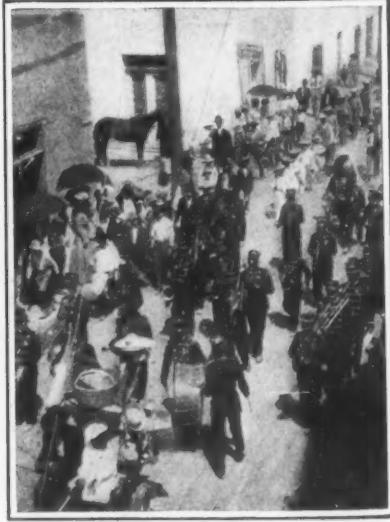
Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, and Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, sitting at the right of Vivian M. Lewis, the Republican candidate for the same office, at the State Fair, Trenton



Crossing the bridge to Laredo



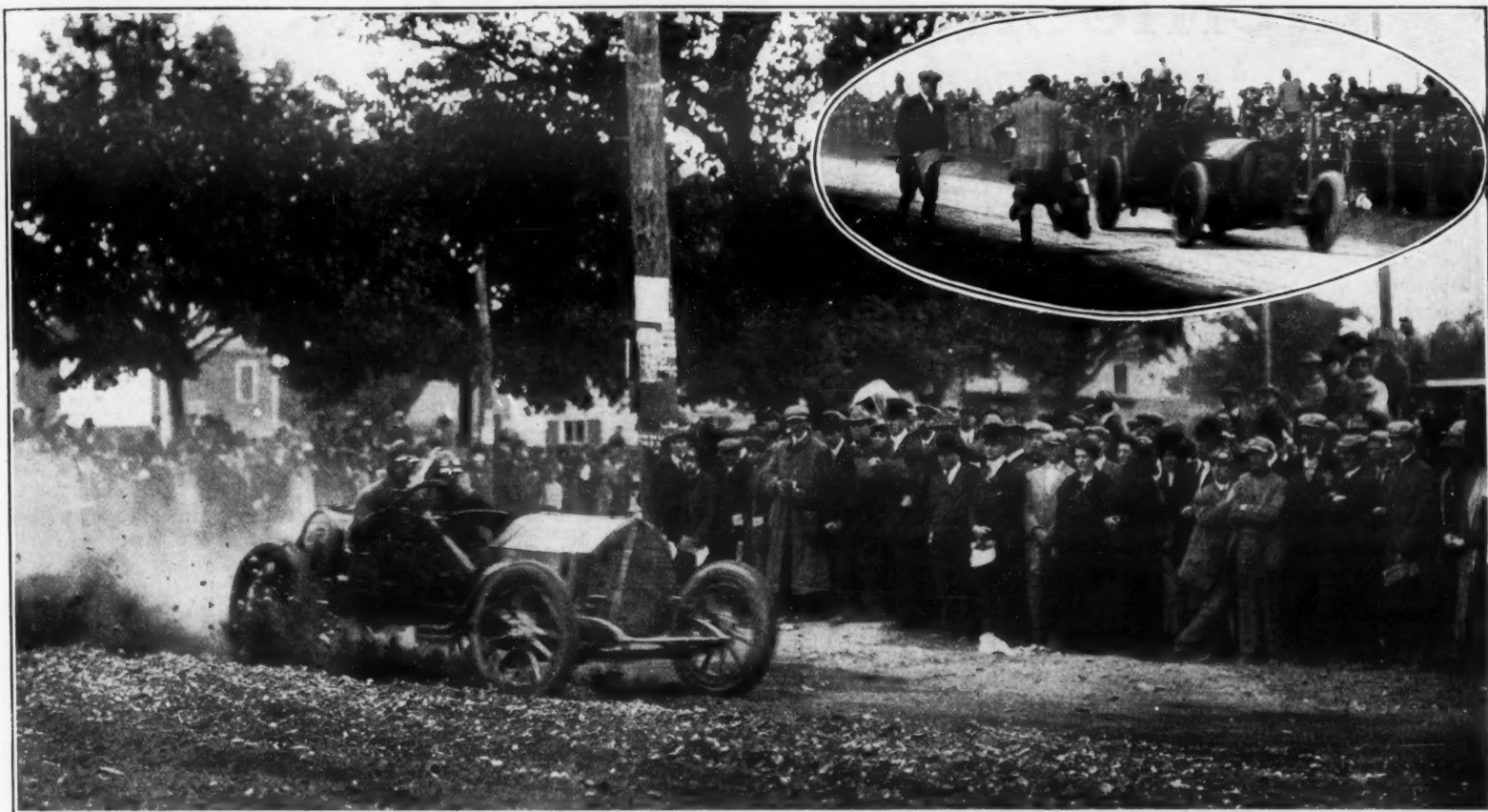
Unveiling the monument in Nuevo Laredo to Santiago Belden, a former mayor of that city



Part of the centennial parade

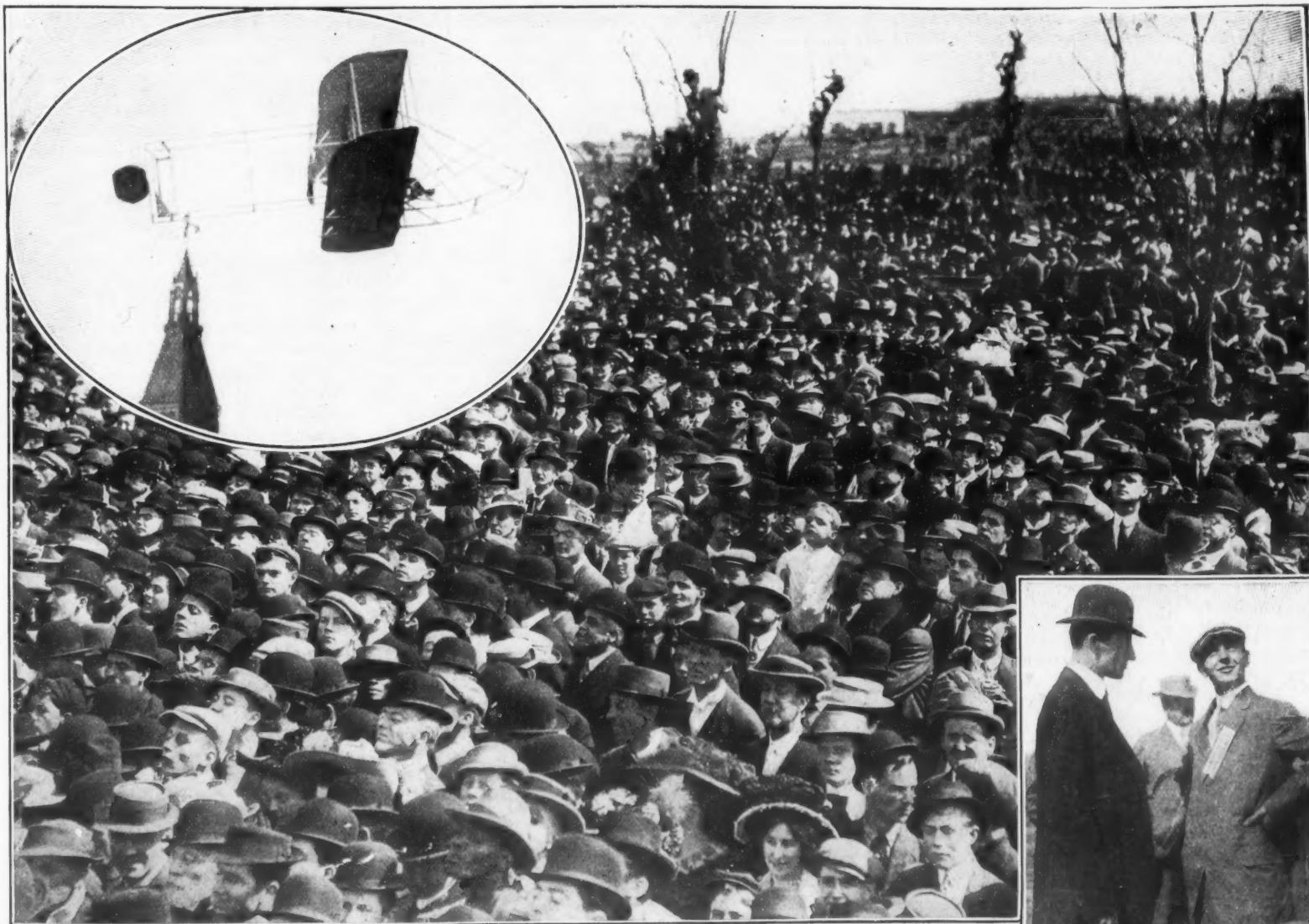


# What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



America's Leading Motor Event — The Vanderbilt Cup Race

The winning Alco car crossing the finish line, and a view at the Hicksville turn, on the Vanderbilt Cup Course. 275,000 people, according to estimates, witnessed the contest, October 1, in which Harry F. Grant, the only man who has twice won the Vanderbilt trophy, established a new record for the race by driving his car 278.08 miles in 4 hours, 15 minutes, and 58 seconds — an average speed of 65.1 miles an hour. Four people were killed by accidents, and twenty injured



The Record-Breaking Flight of Brookins from Chicago to Springfield

The aviator circling over Chicago's Loop, and a part of the crowd of 50,000 people which witnessed his arrival at the State Fair Grounds in Springfield. Walter R. Brookins, who by this feat now holds the American cross-country record, and the world's record for continuous flight, left Chicago, September 29, and covered the 185 miles in 5 hours and 41 minutes of actual flying time, averaging about 32 miles an hour. In the lower photograph, he is talking to Wilbur Wright before the start

# Democrat or Republican?

*Some Facts to Help Guide the Independent Voter*

By MARK SULLIVAN

**T**HE primaries and conventions are now over and the nominations are made. Twenty-four days from the date of this paper every Congressional district of the United States will elect either a Democrat or a Republican to represent it at Washington. The purpose of this page is to reproduce certain records which may help the individual voter to determine whether he ought to vote for a Democrat or a Republican.

Let it be understood in the beginning, however, that nothing which is said here, and nothing which *can* be said here, and no general statements whatever, from any source, can be held to apply to *every* Congressional district. There are some districts where, apart from general conditions, the Democrat ought to be elected; there are others where the Republican ought to be elected. *Nothing that is said here can relieve the individual voter from acquainting himself with the character and capacity of both nominees in his district, and voting accordingly.*

Bearing this limitation in mind, it is possible to make certain general statements, such as these:

*Wherever an Insurgent is the Republican nominee, he should be elected. The Insurgents, as a body, represent the most wholesome and vital political movement in the United States at this time.*

*A Republican majority in Congress, if that majority is dominated by the Insurgents, as now seems probable, holds out more promise of real tariff revision downward than a Democratic majority.*

## The Democrats and Free Lumber

**T**HE Democratic National Convention at Denver in July, 1908, put this plank in their platform:

"We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on wood pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list."

The Democratic orators thrust this plank forward in all the doubtful States. In the Middle West it was a popular battle-ery; it is not too much to presume that the scant 4,102 votes by which Bryan carried Nebraska were due to this plank.

In April, 1909, less than a year later, the Democrats had a chance to make good. In framing the tariff bill, an amendment was introduced providing for free lumber. That amendment was defeated by a vote of 200 to 181—and 38 of the Congressmen who voted *against* free lumber were Democrats. They were:

From Georgia—Edwards, Griggs, Adamson, Livingston, Lee, Bell, Brantley.

From North Carolina—Small, Thomas, Pou, Godwin, Page, Webb.

From Virginia—Glass, Lamb, Lassiter, Maynard, Saunders.

From Louisiana—Estopinal, Broussard, Watkins, Ransdell, Wickliffe, Pujo.

From Mississippi—Bowers, Dickson.

From South Carolina—Ellerbe, Lever.

From Tennessee—Padgett, Gordon, Moon.

From Alabama—Taylor, Hobson.

From Florida—Sparkman, Mays.

From Pennsylvania—Wilson.

From Texas—Dies, Gregg.

If these thirty-eight Democrats had not deserted their party to vote with the Republican machine, free lumber would have won by a vote of 219 to 162. Only one of these thirty-eight Democrats comes from north of the Mason and Dixon line. Of course, these Democrats voted for a duty on lumber because it was for them a local home industry—which is exactly the same reason why the Republicans



This cartoon was printed in a DEMOCRATIC paper in a DEMOCRATIC community, the "Chronicle" of Houston, Texas. It was printed in June, 1909, just when the present tariff was being made, and Senator Bailey of Texas, as well as many other Democratic Senators, were voting with Mr. Aldrich for high protection on a substantial number of schedules

voted for high duties, and the sufficient explanation of our high tariff. Many of the Democrats were perfectly frank about it. Clark of Florida, for example, said:

"If you put what my people want in the bill, if you give them protection against Cuba on pineapples, and give them protection against the pauper labor of Egypt on long-staple cotton, and take care of their lumber and all these things, then you may put what you please in it."

And a little later on, defending himself against the criticism of some other Southern Democrats, he said:

"That is where I stand. You may call it swag, or what you please."

It would be unfair, of course, to say that this spirit dominated all of the Democrats. Many of them were eloquent with indignation in denouncing it. Congressman Kitchin of North Carolina declared:

"... If the people of my district wish their Representative to vote for a measure which will take, not for labor, not for value received, but by the dry, naked law, millions of dollars from all the people, and put it into the pockets of a very few people 'Down South,' I would say to them that they ought to send here, not me, not a Democrat, but a Republican. ... Does not every member from the districts of the trusts put his demands upon the ground that it is his 'home industry'?"

And the Democratic leader in the House, Champ Clark, when his constituents demanded a tariff on zinc, was equally outspoken:

"I want to repeat, and we might as well settle it and be through with it, I am not going to help any man plunder the American people because he happens to live in Missouri. I will go out of public life before I do it."

The Democratic papers throughout the country, and especially in the South, denounced these protection Democrats, but the papers had no vote in Congress. And after everything is said in extenuation of the party as a whole, the fact remains that out of 171 Democrats in the Lower House, 73—only 16 less than a majority—voted with the Republicans on important roll-calls during the tariff session.

## Free Iron Ore Beaten by Democrats

**I**N THE Lower House the Republican machine, including such stalwarts as Cannon himself, Payne, the author of the bill, even Dalzell of Pittsburg, recognizing the reasonableness of free iron ore, put it on the free list. And there it would have stayed but for the Senate. In that body, Mr. Aldrich's Finance Committee introduced an amendment putting a duty of twenty-five cents a ton on iron ore. When the vote on this amendment came in the Senate, just twenty-four Senators voted for free iron ore. They were:

### Republicans

BEVERIDGE, Ind.  
BORAH, Idaho.  
BRISTOW, Kan.  
BROWN, Neb.  
BURKETT, Neb.  
CLAPP, Minn.  
CRAWFORD, S. D.  
CUMMINS, Iowa.  
CURTIS, Kan.  
DOLLIVER, Iowa.  
DU PONT, Del.  
GAMBLE, S. D.  
LA FOLLETTE, Wis.  
NELSON, Minn.

### Democrats

CLARKE, Ark.  
CULBERSON, Texas.  
GORE, Okla.  
HUGHES, Col.  
NEWLANDS, Neb.  
OVERMAN, N. C.  
RAYNER, Md.  
SHIPLEY, Ind.  
SMITH, Md.  
SMITH, S. C.



Sheer Cussedness

This cartoon was printed in the Democratic New York "World" in May, 1909. At that time the national leaders of the Democratic Party, like Harmon and Johnson of Minnesota, were trying to keep the party in line for low tariff, while nearly half the Democratic members of Congress were helping the Standpat Republicans to put high protective duties on various schedules

Observe that the Republican list is longer than the Democratic list; more Republicans than Democrats voted for free iron ore. Eighteen Democrats, nearly two-thirds of the whole number in the Senate, voted *against* free iron ore. Very much more hard fighting for lower duties was done by Insurgents than by Democrats.



# The Beginnings of Beveridge

*Some Early Achievements of the Hoosier Orator Who Has Twice Been Elected to the United States Senate and Who is Now Fighting for His Third Term*

By RICHARD LLOYD JONES

ON A BRILLIANT October afternoon twenty-nine years ago two professors, standing under the shady sycamores of "Bully old DePauw," were discussing the incoming class, when a freshman hurried by with an air of perfect assurance that indicated he knew where he was going and was on his way.

"Do you see that boy?" remarked one of the faculty men. "He will walk his way into the United States Senate some day."

And he did. It took that freshman just eighteen years to translate Bev into the "Honorable Albert J. Beveridge, United States Senator from Indiana."

Most members of our august legislative chamber got there by a long road of persistent political or commercial ascendancy. But Bev took no such roundabout course. He set out for the Senate of the United States. It is the only office for which he was ever a candidate. When he was thirty-six he was there.

## The Laugh that Made a Statesman

AT SIXTEEN this boy thought of West Point as an educational opportunity. Many poor boys dream of this chance of going to college at the Government's expense, but Albert had more than an even chance. Indeed, the pivot point of his career was a careless boyish laugh. The appointment in Albert's district was to be given through a competitive examination. He entered. During the examination something funny occurred to him and he laughed aloud. For this "indecorous conduct" he was marked back several points, and even with this severe penalty he lost by only one-fifth of one per cent. But through that one-fifth the vision of tented fields, martial music, and the glory won in the clash of arms vanished.

He was distressingly poor. He had invested his earnings with his father in renting a large field and seeding it to wheat. That year there was a drought and a merciless sun burned him to beggary. But he lived in the neck of the woods that is famous for its imperishable crop of big, generous, warm human hearts. Edward Anderson, a local lumberman, came to him and told him that if he wanted to go to college to make his choice at once, then to come to him.

The boy wrote postals to several colleges. President Martin of DePauw—to his honor be it said—was the only college president who gave the boy a welcoming hand and an encouraging word. Young Beveridge told Ed Anderson that he would like to go to DePauw, and Anderson put fifty dollars into his hand and bade him go. He went. And he went through. And long before he was through he had paid back the fifty.

In his freshman year he became steward to one of the college eating clubs. This fed him. He took all the cash prizes for which, as a freshman, he was eligible to compete. This helped the change pocket some. "It wasn't quite fair to the other fellows," he admitted, "but I needed the money—I had to have it."

## Wanted Everything

DURING his vacation he sold books. In his sophomore year he trained other needy students in the high art of selling a book to the fellow who doesn't really want it. In the summer of '83 he took these agents into the State of Iowa, and under his management from Des Moines a copy of "Error's Chains" was placed on the center table in the dark parlor of nearly every Hawkeye farm home. He and his corps of booksellers returned to Greencastle, Indiana, affluent. He was almost on Easy Street, so far as his junior year was concerned. But how to finance his senior year was still a problem.

One day he walked into Professor Carhart's room with the same air of self-possession and perfect assurance that had attracted faculty notice in his first month at college. Carhart held the chair of English and oratory.

"Professor," Bev began to explain, "I need about \$300 to finish here at DePauw." Taking a slip

of paper and a pencil he began to enumerate: "Now there is the mathematical prize of \$25; the Latin prize of \$30; the historical prize of \$35; the home oratorical prize of \$40; the State oratorical prize of \$50; the interstate oratorical prize of \$75, and the DePauw oratorical prize of \$100. Now you see if I get all these I'll have a balance."

"I looked at him," said Professor Carhart, "and I thought he was the queerest guy that ever came to college. I wanted to laugh. I had never seen or heard anything like it. But I thought that any chap who could seriously approach any faculty man with such a program in a serious frame of mind ought to be encouraged. So I treated him seriously and encouraged him. From that moment on he fascinated me. He has been the most interesting man that I have ever known."

"How much of his program did he carry through?" I inquired.

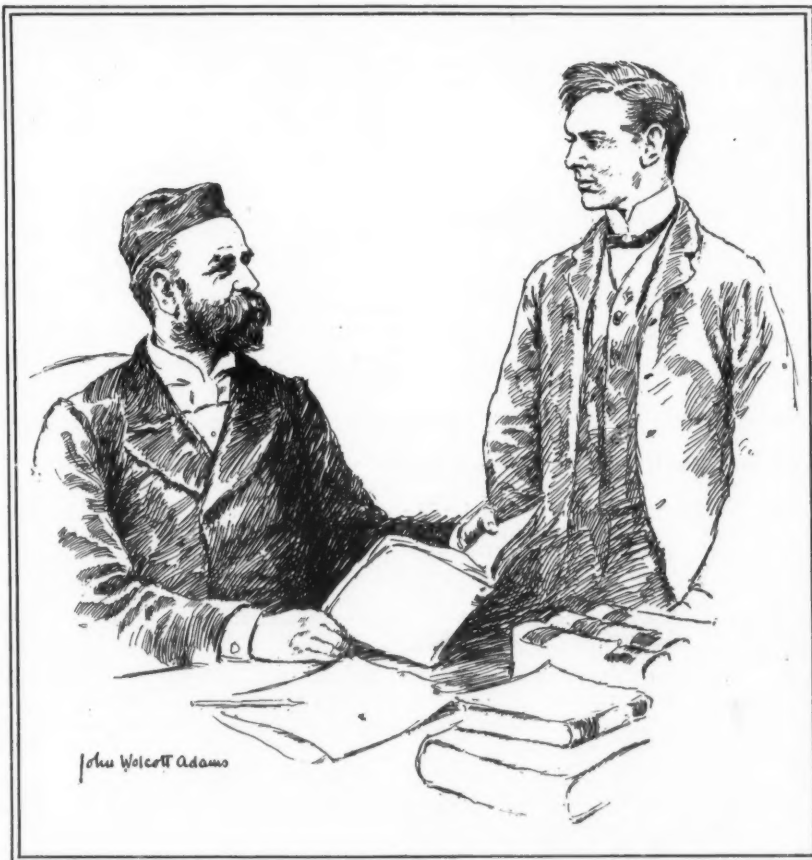
"He won every blessed prize but the Latin prize," said the Senator's professor, with a meditative smile, "and he got second place in that. He came out with his balance all right. But that's not the best story of Beveridge's perfect assurance."

## Losing a Hundred He Never Had

RUBBING his bristly beard with the palm of his hand, Professor Carhart straightened himself out in his capacious office chair to tell a good one. "In Beveridge's day at DePauw," he began, "the largest financial prize was the DePauw oratorical. That was \$100. By the terms of the contest it was open to ten competitors, one freshman, two sophomores, three juniors, and four seniors, these representing the best orators of their respective classes as tried out by preliminary class contests. Beveridge was a junior. He was eligible and was planning to enter the contest. He came to my room one afternoon excited and depressed. 'I've lost that hundred dollars,' he said.

"What hundred?" I asked.

"Why, the DePauw oratorical," he replied.



"He was the queerest guy that ever came to college"

"How can that be?" I inquired. "I didn't know it had been awarded yet."

"They won't have any contest if I go in," he answered, without seeing his own presumption.

"If you want to enter the competition, sir," said I, "you can, though you are the only one to enter, and you have no competition but the arbitrary standard of the judges." Beveridge left so perfectly sure that he had not lost the hundred that he would have been willing to draw upon it.

## The Orators that Faded Away

JUST prior to Beveridge's call, Professor Carhart had been waited on by the other nine competing candidates. They had informed him that if Bev went into that contest there would be no contest, for they would all withdraw. Carhart told them that the prize was offered to stimulate excellency in oratory. Surely Beveridge as a student was as eligible as any of them and he could not exclude him simply because he did excel in oratory. "But how can there be a contest if he is all alone; and if he goes in none of us will. We have agreed."

"Maud S," Professor Carhart said to them, "ran a race alone in Terre Haute the other day."

"Yes," they said, "but she ran against time."

This the professor admitted.

"Well, is Bev going to talk against time?" they laughed.

"Now, young men," concluded the professor, "transpose terms. The time that Maud S ran against was a record—a standard. If you don't go into this oratorical contest the judges can set up a standard and Beveridge can contest against that standard, and if he surpasses it he wins—that's all."

The oratorical nine faded away. The one-man contest became the town and college gossip. The day of the contest came. The hall was packed. Professor Carhart introduced the orator who was to speak against time by telling the purpose of the prize and the standard that the only speaker was competing against. Beveridge grew pale. His first sentences were in an uncertain voice. Then he found himself. The faculty and town folks still talk of that oration. When he closed there was an ovation, and a "Bully for old DePauw" cheer such as has been seldom given. The judges "walked right out, they turned around and they walked right in again." The spokesman approached Beveridge and dropped five twenty-dollar gold pieces into the palm of his hand and his fingers closed on the largest sum of money they had up to that time ever held.

For a few minutes after telling me this story, Professor Carhart looked reflectively out over the roofs of the town and across the picturesque prairie lands of Indiana.

"Well," I said, hoping to prompt his memory further.

"Well," he answered with a smile, "I was just trying to think who those other nine fellows were."

## Opposes the Faculty

"BEVERIDGE," continued Professor Carhart, "is one of the most positive men I have ever known. If he thinks he is right nothing can divert him. Show him he is wrong and he changes at once. He swings like a magnet to what he thinks is right, always. When he first came into my class," continued the venerable pedagogue, "he gave me no end of annoyance. His mind was combative rather than receptive. He opposed my methods and did what he could to confuse my work. I treated him accordingly. He carried his complaints to Dr. John Clark Ridpath, then professor of history at DePauw. Dr. Ridpath finally persuaded him to come to see me at my home. He came. We talked it over for an hour. He became convinced that he was wrong. Then we talked for two more hours as friends. We have been abiding friends since. He wanted to apologize before the class. I said: 'No—do your work right, that's all I want,' but he insisted, saying an apology was due, but I would not allow it. From that day to this I have watched him. I have never known him to hold to a declaration or opinion when he was convinced that that declaration or opinion was wrong—I have never known him to disobey a conviction,

even though to disobey might promise to bring reward."

In his senior year Beveridge went to Columbus, Ohio, to win the Interstate Collegiate Oratorical Contest, the contest that had been won six years earlier by a student from the University of Wisconsin by the name of Robert Marian La Follette. In the afternoon of the great day Beveridge and a handful of DePauw rooters stepped into the dark theater to get a glimpse of the auditorium that was to be the brilliant forum at night. On the platform stood a young man rehearsing his oration. The handful of DePauw rooters listened in silence at the trial declamation. This fellow was from Knox College—the little college up at Galesburg, Illinois, that had been famous for its oratorical training ever since Lincoln and Douglas planted oratorical aspirations there.

Here was some metal that DePauw did not expect to encounter. The prodigy of Knox had as his theme "The Battle of Waterloo." He was finished in intonation, enunciation, and gesture. Only one thing saved the day for Beveridge, and that one thing came to him before he had ever dreamed of going to Columbus to contest. It was the inspiration that had won him his long series of oratorical contests back at Greencastle. It was the inspiration that made a leading statesman out of that which might have been merely a good Hoosier lawyer. It came to him in the early days of his college life when he quarreled with Professor Carhart, who told him to disregard gesture, to bother but little about accents, or modulations of tone, but to remember that Demosthenes declared that "the real orator is he who anticipates the history of his time."

Beveridge rhapsodized neither on the fall of Troy, nor the charge of the Light Brigade.

He "went at his audience" with some hot, impatient convictions about the vital national problems centered in "Capital and Labor," and when he jumped out of his studied text and into the news sensation of that very hour with: "This very day in Pittsburg—" there was not a chair-back in the house in use. Even the adjudicators forgot there was a contest. Good old President Martin led the faculty which escorted DePauw's orator from the station to the campus. The crowds cheered, the band played, the sun shone, and Bev struggled to be calm and not to seem to care.

Beveridge was a timekeeper. He balanced his hours and minutes as an auditor balances dollars and cents. When he borrowed an hour from his study ledger for his caper account he saw to it that that account was promptly straightened out. He missed none of the activities of Hoosier college life. He would borrow and lend time to himself freely, but he always squared the account.

These college habits he carried to Indianapolis, where he set up in the practise of law. His first two or three years in this midland metropolis is the story of thousands of successful American lawyers who be-

gin with no capital but energy, ambition, and brains—little to eat, sleeping in his law office, making very slow but steady gains until the start is fairly made.

#### Fights the Rotten Machine Element

HERE the parallel stops and Bev again gets into a class by himself. When he could ill afford it he sent \$300 to the Republican State Committee because he felt his party needed that support. He carried his oratorical training to the stump. He served his party by consistently working against the rotten machine element. The people began to like Beveridge. Born while his father and brothers were serving the cause of the Union in Lincoln's

read that the Indiana State Legislature had elected Albert J. Beveridge to the United States Senate. Hastening to a telegraph office, he wired: "Senator, I salute you. Keep a firm grip on your sense of humor."

Since then Senator Beveridge has again been returned to the Senate. He is now a candidate for a third election. There are some Republicans, of the kind that through public assistance are rapidly being retired to private life, who hope that Beveridge will never go back. This faction is led by Jim Watson and ex-Senator Hemingway. Watson was Cannon's whip in Congress until the voters ordered him home. He has been Beveridge's personal enemy ever since they were students at DePauw together—since the days when Beveridge took all the honors and Watson was "fired."

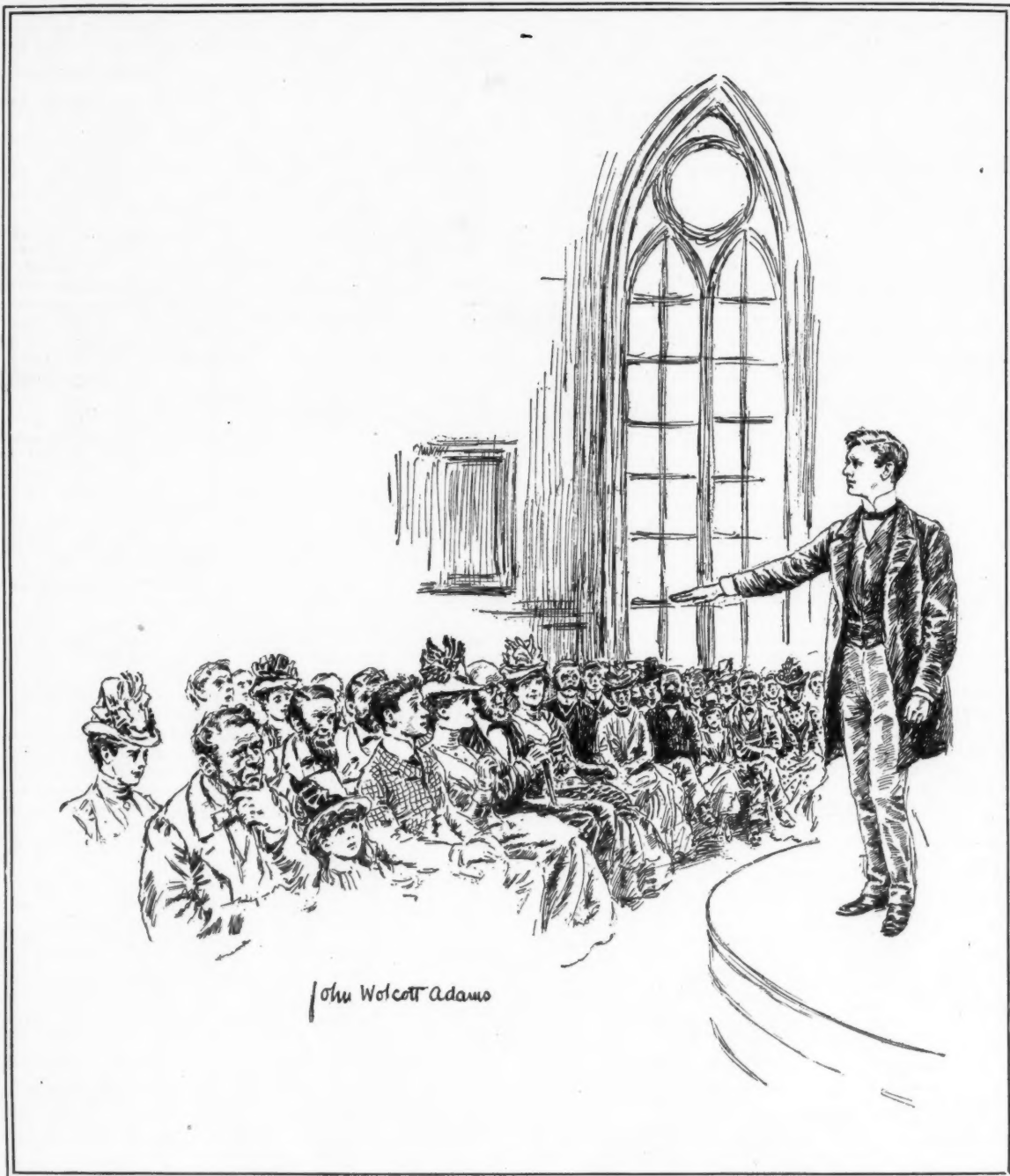
Hemingway was not in the Senate long, but long enough to lift himself out of a livery-stable proprietorship into the retired class. Beveridge's worth as a Senator is proven. It is true he carried to the floor of the "august chamber" a good deal of flowery sophomoric forensic. "Mr. Dooley" described his maiden speech on the Philippines as "a speech you could waltz to." The late venerable Senator Pettus of Alabama told the Senate that "the junior Senator from Indiana" had carried him back to the day far away when he and a small group of young men, each in turn, had told a little college commencement audience how all the ills of the world might be righted. Time and again the Aldrich-Hale-Burrows crowd walked out while he was speaking. The Aldrich-Hale-Burrows-Crane-Carter crowd were never hazed. They work otherwise, and in neatly assorted groups they are quietly leaving the arena to the Senators who represent the people, not privilege. La Follette, Cummins, Clapp,

Dolliver, Bristow, Borah, Bourne, Brown, and Poindexter represent the new order. In this group Beveridge has found his place. And the good patriotic people of Indiana will return him to serve them in that place. His public career has never borne the first suggestion of taint or corruption or graft. He may be misguided at times, but no one has ever charged him with venality.

A friend relates that he found Beveridge one day intently observing a log chain by the side of a country road.

"What do you see in that?" the Senator was asked.

"I see one of the saddest moments of my life," he replied. "When a mere boy I took some logs to the mill for my father. On my way back I lost the chain. I retraced the five miles by foot, but I could not find it. I told my father and I told him I was sorry. His only answer was: 'Well, Albert, that doesn't bring back the chain.' I felt then as I never felt before my father's poverty. From that moment I resolved to do what I could to help deserving people who are poor."



The faculty and townsfolk still tell of Bev's oration when he talked against time and won

army, he was named after the two faithful hired men, Albert and Jeremiah, who ran the home farm for his mother. His ancestors fought in our wars when we were an infant nation. The Hoosiers liked him. They liked to hear about him. "Beveridge" became a popular and a familiar name in Indiana. Meanwhile "A. J. Beveridge, Attorney," was prospering.

"I wish you would tell me frankly what some of the old boys say of me," said Bev to his old friend and teacher, Professor Carhart, some twelve years after his graduation from DePauw.

#### Just a Little Touch of Humor

"THEY say," said Carhart, "that you lack a sense of humor—that you think you're going to the United States Senate in about ten years."

"Tell them I'm going in two," replied the young man whose confident gait had attracted the notice of the "profs" under the sycamores at DePauw in the autumn of '81.

Two years later Dr. Carhart was in North Dakota when in a belated newspaper from his home he



# Outdoor America for October

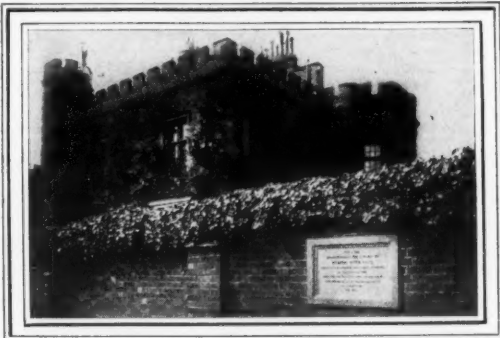
Edited by CASPAR WHITNEY



## The New Football Game

Important Alterations in the Rules and Innovations in the Style of Play

By PARKE H. DAVIS



**I**MBEDDED in a wall at Rugby and lovingly crowned with English ivy, that his memory ever may be green, is a tablet to the schoolboy genius who originated Rugby football. With the sharpness of a Phœnician cameo and with the brevity of a Roman maxim the inscription thus saliently sets forth the story of that heroic achievement:

THIS STONE  
COMMEMORATES THE EXPLOIT OF  
WILLIAM WEBB ELLIS

WHO WITH A FINE DISREGARD FOR THE RULES OF FOOTBALL  
AS PLAYED IN HIS TIME  
FIRST TOOK THE BALL IN HIS ARMS AND RAN WITH IT  
THUS ORIGINATING THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF  
THE RUGBY GAME  
A. D. 1823.

Around this impulsive run, which was inspired by the desperation of the closing minute in a scoreless game, the Levee of Bigside, Rugby's famous football council, soon evolved a new, profoundly ingenious and highly technical game. If you would ascertain in a few moments pleasantly applied the perfection to which this game attained seventy years ago turn to the marvelous description of the great game of Schoolhouse versus School as pictured by Judge Thomas Hughes in his immortal classic of boyhood, "Tom Brown's School Days." Indeed, the Rugby game to-day presents few substantial changes from the game which Tom Brown knew, although the rules in 1871 passed out of the jurisdiction of the Bigside Levee into the control of that national tribunal of British football, the Rugby Football Union.

### The Evolution of Rugby

**I**N CONTRAST with this stable and characteristically English condition of changelessness Rugby's restless offspring, the American intercollegiate game, freshly cleansed and newly garbed, again is clamoring for attention. The disclosures of the season's preliminary games are fulfilling the predictions that the alterations for 1910 comprise the most extensive and radical changes this sport has encountered in its turbulent career of thirty-

five years. This instability in comparison with its English counterpart is not a subject for the American game's disparagement. It merely is an effect of racial difference. Beneath this continual restlessness and change is at work one of the most typical characteristics of the American people which, ceaselessly active in our serious affairs, finds in this game a suitable field to be active equally in our sport. This characteristic is the genius for invention.

Immediately with the adoption of the Rugby game in 1876 by Harvard, Princeton and Yale this faculty vigorously began to perform its function. Within four years the time-honored scrum of the English game had been improved out of existence and in its place was the more ingenious scrimmage of present intercollegiate football. But there were giants in those days. Harvard's leader at the sport was Robert Bacon, now the American Ambassador to France. Princeton was guided by the late W. Earle Dodge, and Yale, then as now, possessed the genius of Walter Camp. These men and their associates devised the right of one side to possess the ball, to put it in play in an orderly manner and to retain its possession unless fumbled, kicked or forfeited for failure to advance a specified distance upon three attempts. These are the features which introduced into the game the element of prearranged strategy, the most distinctive and fascinating characteristic of the American game.

The new rules of football contain many changes so

### A Scrummage on Old Bigside at Rugby

The scene of the exploit of William Webb Ellis, the originator of Rugby football and of the game of Schoolhouse versus School immortalized in "Tom Brown's School Days." Note the rooks' nests in the trees, mentioned frequently in "Tom Brown"

minor in character and effect that they will interest only the experts. For the casual follower of the game there are six alterations of momentous importance. The first of these strikes the eye immediately upon entering the field of play. The checkered lines that have marked the arena since 1906 have been obliterated and in their place once more appears the gleaming gridiron as of yore. The rival captains as they come to center for the picturesque, preliminary conference now do not debate the length of the halves, for these classic periods that have come down the years since Tom Brown saved the goal in that famous second half on Old Bigside at last have been abolished.

### Dividing the Game into Quarters

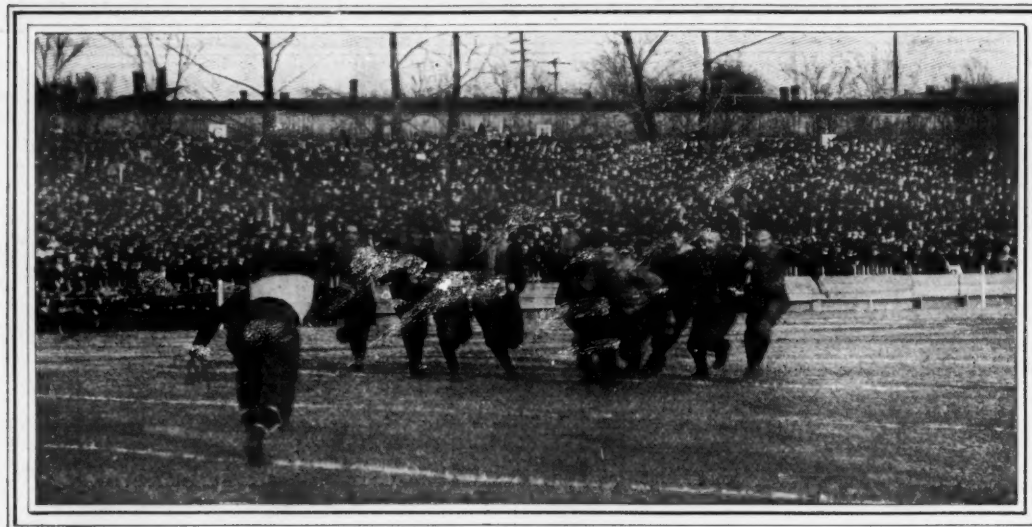
**T**HE playing time now is divided into quarters, each of the duration of fifteen minutes. The intermission between the second and third quarters, marking the expiration of half of the game, is the same as heretofore; but the intervals between the first and second quarters and between the third and fourth quarters present a novel maneuver. These intervals are limited to three minutes each. During this time the elevens exchange goals, thereby equalizing any advantage in wind or ground; but the possession of the ball, its relative position upon the field, the number of the downs and the distance to be gained remain the same. The feature of four periods is copied from the game of our Canadian comrades and is designed, not to prevent players from playing pluckily, but injuriously to exhaustion. To aid further in the accomplishment of this object another new rule permits a player to be withdrawn from the game and if desirable



The Princeton V

This play, invented by Richard M. Hodge of Princeton, was used first against Pennsylvania, October 25, 1884





The Deland flying wedge, being executed by Harvard against Yale at Hampden Park, Springfield, November 19, 1892

to be returned to the play at the beginning of a subsequent period.

At the close of the football season one year ago an elaborate investigation was made into the causes of the accidents which marred that season's record. The result haled before the bar that old and arch offender, the mass play. For fifteen years this play periodically has been sent into exile, but through the ingenuity of the tacticians with an equal periodicity it has returned in a new form. In the reveries of the followers of the game who ruminate upon this feature, "come like shadows so depart" the great mass plays of former days—the V, the flying wedge, the turtle back, the revolving tandem, and guards back.

#### No Untried Conditions Being Introduced

THIS time the rule makers determined to remove wholly the mass play by cutting its cancerous growth ruthlessly from the game. Technically this has been accomplished by prescribing that when the ball is put in play seven men of the offensive eleven shall stand upon the line of scrimmage and, most radical and revolutionary of all, that "no player of the side in possession of the ball shall use his hands, arms, or body, to push, pull or hold upon his feet the player carrying the ball." So runs this extraordinary rule, further supplemented by an additional prohibition against interlocked interference. The latter is a phrase newly coined to denote "the grasping of one another by, or encircling the body to any degree with, the hands or arms by the players of the side in possession of the ball." No more will the stands arise and roar as the runner is caught in the arms of his comrades and whirled and rammed through the line, or pulled from the grasp of his opponents and dragged bodily to the goal. Neither will the spectators behold a group of interlockers welded and interlocked into a compact mass crashing into a solitary but courageous figure, defiantly crouching upon the defensive rush line. In the new game the man with the ball must run openly and alone and his interference must precede him loosely and unlocked. This removal of the very core of mass play has weakened prodigiously the power of an attack and therefore doubled the difficulty in gaining ten yards in three downs. To compensate for this loss and restore the equilibrium of the game the sixth leading change in the rules permits the quarter-back or any other player except the guards to receive the ball directly from the snapper-back and run forward with it, crossing the line at any point. This extremely radical amendment means the transfer of the quarter-back to a position in the line or group of other backs and the invention of a new method of snapping the ball which will deliver it accurately and directly from the center to the runner.

The chief observation of the older generation of enthusiasts who examine these changes will be that not one of them has introduced a new or untied condition into the game. This observation will be correct. In accomplishing this reformation of the game the rule makers merely have reached into the past and selected certain conditions for reestablishment which experience has proved to be the safest and most satisfactory features evolved in the entire history of the game. The requirement that seven men of the offensive eleven must stand upon the line of scrimmage for many years was an inviolable custom and for a brief period was prescribed by rule.

#### The Trend of the New Tactics

THE right of the second man, that is, the player who receives the ball from the snapper-back, to run forward without restriction was inherited with the Rugby Union game in 1876 and lasted until 1880 when an intercollegiate convention, in perfecting the scrimmage, created and named the position of quarter-back and forbade him as second man "to rush forward with the ball under penalty of foul." Even the new rule which permits a withdrawn player to return to the game is recognized as a privilege of twenty-five years. The student of football who peers down the past for the origin of the spectacular but racking play of pushing and pulling the runner will see at a distance of only twenty years a swarthy giant, his ears protected by a broad, white bandage, ranging up and down the field, bowling over his opponents, continually coaching and exhorting his comrades to action and repeatedly performing the astounding feat of ripping apart his adversaries' rush line, reaching behind him for his runner and carrying him through his own opening and onward down the field, a veritable Theseus of mental

and physical activity. This was William W. Hefflefinger '91 of Yale, to whom fairly may be assigned the inventor's honors in the push-and-pull game.

What, now, may we ask, will be the trend of tactics under these revised rules? As November draws near the generals of the gridiron will gravitate into two classes. In one division will be those who are unable to shake off the curse of caution and conservatism. These will be found clinging as closely as possible to the plays of the past three years, endeavoring to make mass formations while in motion and to break the line with a loose interference and with an unaided runner. Their sole flashes of originality will be confined to sending the second man unexpectedly through the line. The other division will contain those who possess the sagacity and courage to abandon the ruts and rules of thumb of the close mass game and enter into the broad, promising field of open strategic play.

#### Deploying the Rush Line

THESE men will study the beautiful and effective plays of the period from which these old rules have been revived. Those were the days when the rush lines extended widely across the field, a reminiscence of which occasionally was seen last autumn in the divided lines of Dartmouth and Yale. With the diving tackle prohibited a fleet back may run around a tackler. Therefore with a rush line deployed by individuals or divided into groups across the field plunges through the line should be similar to dashes around an end. This would

(Concluded on page 38)

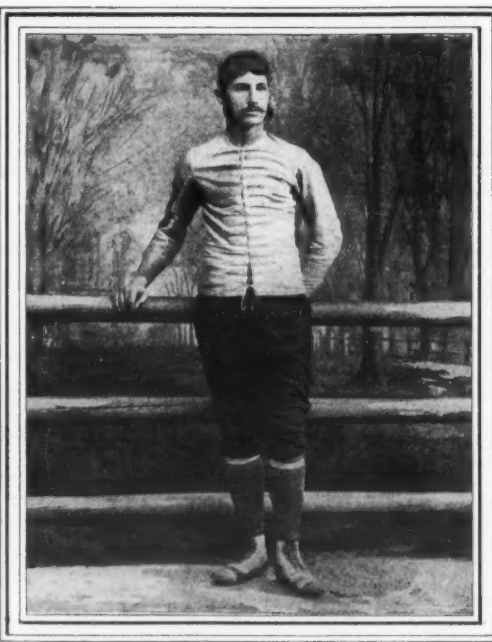


W. W. Hefflefinger, with arms outstretched, making an opening in his opponents' line, then reaching around for his own half-back to carry him through the opening. This was the origin of pushing and pulling the runner with the ball

## Influence of the Tackle Play

A Development Which Has Changed the Character of Football

By WALTER CAMP



Walter Camp, '80, Yale

Illustrating the appearance of this famous player and the costumes worn in the late '70's. The canvas jacket depicted was invented by Ledru B. Smock, '79 of Princeton, originally called a "smock," and first worn by the entire Princeton fifteen in the game with Harvard at Cambridge, April 28, 1877, the original Princeton-Harvard contest in football

ONE of the strongest points taken into consideration by the Intercollegiate Football Committee this last winter in making the Rules for the present season was to find some way to lessen the danger to the tackles, from the tremendous pounding, being deprived of their support from their defensive half-backs, they were receiving in meeting concentrated massed plays. Two distinct propositions were made and adopted with this end in view, namely, the forbidding of interlocked interference and also the prohibition of pushing and pulling the runner. And indeed it was time that such a move was made, as anyone who has followed the career of the tackle in the last three years knows.

#### The Growing Importance of the Tackle

WHEN the American college player took up Rugby football, some thirty-five years ago, he began almost at once, being bound by no traditions, to develop the game along his own inventive lines. He commenced at division of labor, and while the British player had a line of forwards, half-backs, three-quarters, and full-backs, the American speedily began to go farther, developing individual play for his line of forwards and soon bringing up a half-back, and forming a new position called the quarter-back.

It was soon after this period of development that the player whom we now call the tackle was classed as the "next-to-the-end."

As the play developed, this individual became more and more important. In those early days, it must be remembered that the scoring was different from that of to-day, the goals only counting in the first year or two, for in the original Rugby Union rules this was so specified.

The next step was to count a goal as the equivalent of four touchdowns. Then development of scoring thus proceeded rapidly, but not more so than the various positions. Each became a place for a specialist. But among them all no one developed more than the man in the line who stood between what we now call the guard and



the end. It was found that he must be active and aggressive enough to have something of the qualities of the end rusher, for he must be able to go down the field under a kick. On the other hand, it was found that he should be stalwart like the guard in order that his opponents might not be able to push him in a charge.

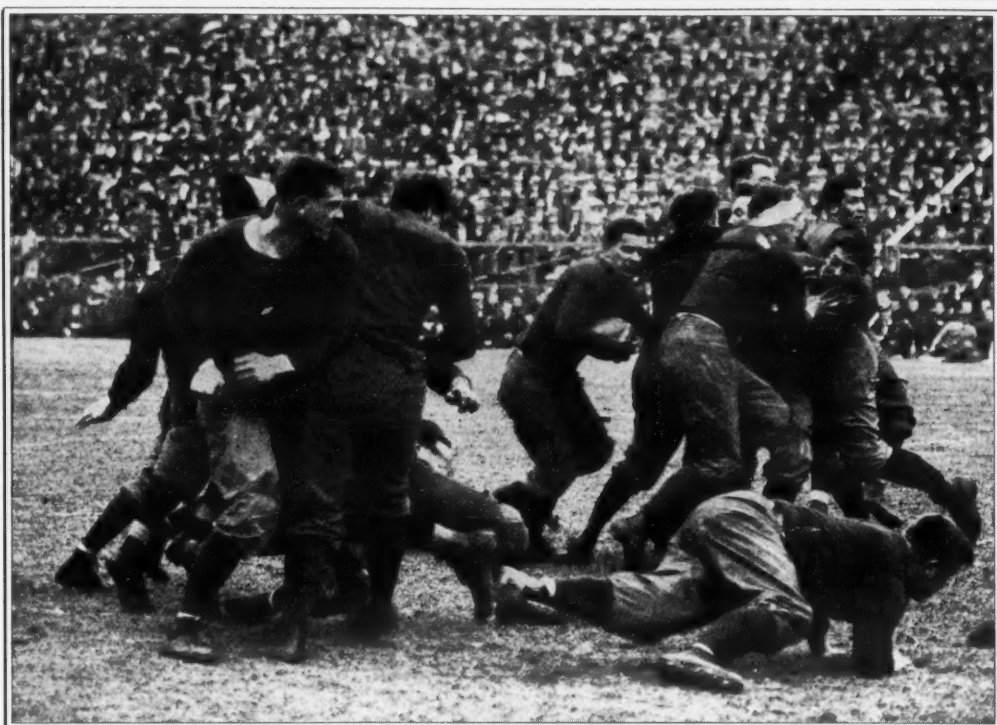
Later, as interference developed, this question of his strength and weight became still more important, and at the same time there was no lessening of the demand upon him as a runner. Now a man who can combine strength and weight with speed and activity is somewhat of an ideal individual in every sport, and it was this demand which produced the exceptional players that occupied the position of tackle year after year on the great American college teams.

#### Powerful Players of the Past

NO BETTER illustration of this can be found than to look back to a few of the men who in the last twenty years have filled this position. Many still remember the exploits of Hector Cowan of Princeton and Charley Gill of Yale. These men were powerful indeed, and yet especially active and speedy, and were only the forerunners of Newell of Harvard, Rhodes and Winter of Yale, Lea and Church of Princeton, and Bert Waters of Harvard, who changed from a guard position to that of tackle. Then follows a list of names that have made the position probably the most noted on the gridiron. Hildebrand and Cooney of Princeton,



Getting through a clean, quick opening for a good gain—a play requiring the cleverness which the 1910 rules invite



Going through the line behind interference—a possible play under the new rules

Chamberlain, Stillman, and Bloomer of Yale, then on down through Cutts of Harvard, Hogan and Biglow of Yale, Draper of Pennsylvania, Fish of Harvard, and Horr of Syracuse.

But it will be noted that in the last few years we have been forced to sacrifice some of the better lines of the tackle, and the question has been raised more than once whether the development along these lines is not a mistake chargeable to the rules and methods of the game.

The tackle in the old days always had the support of the half-back, and these two worked together in ideal fashion, so much so that it was a well known fact among coaches and players that an affection would spring up between these two players of really exceptional character, a half-back counting upon his tackle and the tackle counting upon his half-back in a way which was not equaled by any other pair of positions and only approached by the half-back and end.

#### The Introduction of the Forward Pass

NOW, bearing this in mind, when we see men like Edwards of Princeton and Hogan of Yale, for all their tremendous power and strength, deprecating this tendency to split the half-back from his tackle we are not surprised that last year they came out with a flat condemnation of the forward pass. Until the forward pass was introduced, and in fact for the first year after the forward pass was introduced until it was developed, the half-back always played about a yard or so behind his tackle, and when the tackle went in to break the interference, the half-back was ready to seize the runner no matter on which side of the charging tackle he might appear.

If the runner with the ball and all his interference struck the tackle squarely, his half-back was on hand to support him instantly. Under this basis of play, the tackle's object in going in was to break up the interference, and by this breaking up of interference enable the half-back who was supporting him to seize the runner or stop him. Of course, the tackle himself tried for the runner whenever there was any opportunity and



By main strength—the kind of rough mix-up which the old rules tolerated, but which is discouraged by the new

he saw it. But as a rule that was a secondary part of his play, the primary part being that he should break the interference so that it should not in solid form reach the end or half-back.

When the forward pass was introduced, during its first season it was rather of a hit-or-miss play with a great many teams, although one or two developed it so scientifically as to win their games with it. By the second year of its practise, men were more accurate in throwing the ball and this made it necessary for the defense to take greater cognizance of it. As a matter of fact, there was nothing for the defense to do in order to protect themselves from this pass but to withdraw their half-backs from the support of the tackles, and this they did, the half-back last year going back about eight yards from his tackle, so that he was no longer a factor in any way in supporting that player.

#### The Unbalanced State of the Game

UNDER these conditions, no wonder the teams began to look for more men like Horr of Syracuse, Siegling of Princeton, and Hobbs of Yale, men weighing well over the 200-pound mark, and of the type that would for sheer strength throw into insignificance the tackles of the olden days. Why? The reason is not far to seek. The opponents, instead of using a forward pass, the fear of it having now forced the half-back away from behind the tackle and left the tackle absolutely and entirely unsupported, massed the interference and proceeded to pound the tackle to a jelly. The tackle knew when the interference headed at him that if he did not go down under it, and catch these men so they would fall over him and thus impede their own runner, that that runner would go on eight yards at least until he met the defensive half.

Now, no team could afford to lose eight yards on a play of this kind, and hence the tackle proceeded to sacrifice himself à la Byrne of West Point. Even the best men in this position of tackle showed after twenty minutes' work of the kind they were forced to do against locked interference like that of Harvard's that they were no longer fit to continue.

Now, it is all well and good to argue that in the strategy of a game like football the problem naturally comes to finding the weak spot in the opponent's line and directing the attack there; but up to three years ago there was nothing that so unbalanced the game as this present condition.

The tackle always had support, and while it might be a case of two men against one or four men against two, that was about all the odds that the best of tacticians could count upon, whereas with the half-back withdrawn for the last two years, the unsupported tackle has been obliged singly to meet odds of four, yes, even five to one. Formerly the tackle and half-back were rather glad to see a play sent across to their side, for it gave them an opportunity to show what they could do.

Last year every tackle who stood on cross-pieces knew that the oftener that play came out toward him the less likely he would be to last through the game. He was no longer a player; he had become a chopping block. And when if, thanks to fortune, he lasted through the game he dragged his weary limbs from the field, there was none of that satisfaction of having met plays and diagnosed them, of having shot in and cut off an interferer so that his half-back reached the man, or any of those pleasures that the former tackle used to enjoy.

#### A New Rôle for the Tackle

HE WAS glad if he had come out so that two or three days of rest and bathing of his bruises would put him in condition to face the pounding again in the next game.

Now that has been the development of the position of the tackle, a place which for twenty-five years produced some of the most remarkable and adaptable heroes of the gridiron.

For the last two years, it has been forced upon coaches and players that the problem of the tackle is no longer speed and activity combined with force and courage but more likely size and endurance.

If the new rules prove successful in turning the tide of this unfortunate situation back into more normal channels they will have accomplished much for the saner development of the sport.





This is the kind of country beloved of the woodcock, which is especially partial to the birch and the alder

## The Bird of Mystery

*The Woodcock is Still the Puzzle as Well as the Delight of Sportsmen*

By ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE

THE woodcock owes his survival in large measure to the secrecy of his haunts and the mystery of his flight. He is, when on the wing in a thicket, a complete mystery to many sportsmen. To flush one is to be surprised, and to hit



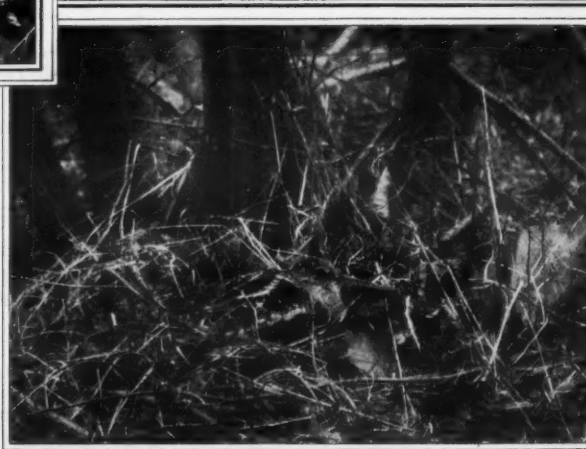
Photographs by  
H. K. JOB



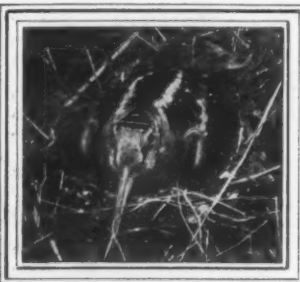
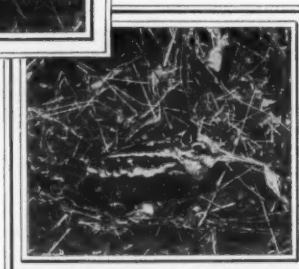
The nest of the woodcock lies flat on the ground, but it is so protected as to be difficult of discovery

one is to be astonished. The frequent eccentricities of a woodcock's flight are due as much as anything else to the shape of its bill. It is an awkward appendage to have to look out for in the brush. Unless he should happen to have a clear road before him, which is very seldom, a woodcock's rise is apt to be as abrupt and startling as his descent. Also, if the cover he most desires should happen to lie behind you, he is quite likely to hurtle gracefully over your head, setting your nervous system all out of gear. The best shot at a woodcock is usually afforded when he reaches the apex of his rise-and-fall maneuver. To a careless observer this splendid game-bird might appear to have a clumsy and slovenly flight. His serene and grandfather-like air is against our suspecting him of being capable of joy-riding. Hovering through the sunlight-tinted brake on whistling wings, he would seem to be a fair mark for an average shot. But, fortunately, it is not so. Woodcock shooting in a real thicket is about as fast a form of outdoor sport as exists. That wonderful flight of his has all the swiftness of the quail, all the amazing abruptness of the pheasant, and all the sudden dips and enigmatic zigzags of the Wilson snipe.

Protective coloration—find the woodcock on its nest



A nesting woodcock



A fore view of the bird, showing its powerfully seated bill.

The woodcock is one of the most beautiful and one of the most interesting of all the game-birds; yet his nature and characteristics are difficult of observation, for his haunts are obscure, his manner of life eccentric, and his habits nocturnal. He and the owl seem to have something in common; but where the owl is sinister and forbidding, the woodcock is innocent and inviting.

Woodcock are found generally distributed over the eastern part of North America, from Labrador and Manitoba southward to the Gulf of Mexico. They usually winter from lower Illinois and Virginia southward, although a very cold snap is apt to carry the whole flight to the far south. While their favorite breeding grounds are north of the latitude of Washington, District of Columbia, they are not infrequently found nesting throughout the whole course covered by their migration, and have been known to rear broods as far south as Charleston, South Carolina. Since the woodcock belongs to the snipe family, he naturally seeks wooded swamps, bushy water courses, and thickets deep in leaf-mold, where he can turn over leaves or thrust his long bill into the easy soil in search of grubs and larvae. By day they invariably seclude themselves in woods offering heavy cover; by night they are often flushed in the open: by pools of water where a swamp crosses a road, in paths leading through fields, and on the friable loam of newly plowed land.

Except in the late spring and early summer, woodcock seldom have a regular range in any given locality. They are among the most independent of the migrants; and they are unique in that they never really cease migrating, but are continually on the move. One week the swamps of New Jersey may be full of them; another week, and the same flight, for no other reason than a slight fall in temperature, will be boring assiduously in the morasses of southern Georgia. This very element of uncertainty contributes largely to the glamour of woodcock shooting. In certain localities, notably in Michigan and South Carolina, woodcock are plentiful enough and their whereabouts sure enough to warrant gunners going out after them alone; but by the average sportsman the woodcock is come upon unawares, is an object of great desire and glory, and is the chief ornament of the day's bag.

### Shoddy Sportsmanship

DURING migration, woodcock are frequently overcome by fatigue or cold, and drop down in the most incongruous places, where they are often at the mercy of heartless men and boys, who cruelly take advantage of their exhaustion and bewilderment. During the great freeze in the South in the winter of '99, thousands of woodcock were killed by negroes with sticks. It is shoddy work to take such an advantage of a royal game-bird that in the fastnesses of his native thickets and in the normal pride and strength of his flight is good enough for the most exacting sportsman, and far too good for the selfish pot-hunter.

One who is quiet and observant may often come upon woodcock feeding at twilight on the edges of thickets. In all seasons they are fond of traveling in pairs; and this has created a presumption in favor of the opinion that the same mates keep together year after year. Hidden deep in solitary and sequestered haunts by day, as the light wanes they will emerge from their shadowy retreats, sometimes flying, but more often walking with that quick, crouching, furtive, nervous step that is the heritage of many game-birds. They will be seen to strut about, to thrust their long pink bills "up to the hilt" in the soft soil, and shake their round bullet heads from side to side, sitting back on their short fan-tails as they draw them out sedately.



A grove of alders, which the woodcock haunts

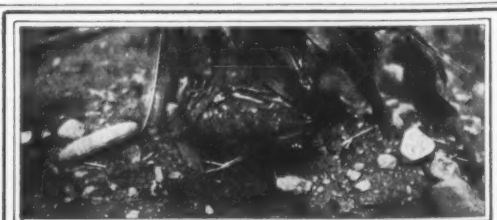
In the dusk it is very easy to lose sight of a bird until by some movement he detaches himself from his harmonious setting. Often the observer will see a woodcock run his bill down dewy blades of grass, sucking off insects and drinking the fresh moisture. Woodcock are sudden and speedy movers, changing their location not only at the peremptory notice of the weather, but also for reasons that we do not yet wholly understand. Yet those who are reasonable in their expectations and faithful in their searchings are pretty apt to find woodcock shooting as fine as any there is. Their range is so wide and so uncertain that no very definite directions can be given for finding them. But any shadowy water-course, any swampy thicket, any meadow-copse, or any bush-grown morass is an apt shrine for these gorgeous woodland hermits.

Certain conditions, however, affecting woodcock shooting in the various States may here be stated. The laws governing the season for woodcock vary more, I believe, than those concerning any other game-bird. They run all the way from those of Missouri, which offer no time when woodcock may be killed, to those of Florida, which, unfortunately, give the birds no protection. The time was when an open season in the summer was general throughout the woodcock's range, for, according to reliable reports from many sources, the woodcock migration is apt to begin as early as the 1st of August. The present law in Ohio—woodcock may be killed there from September 1 until December 4—seems to cause great dissatisfaction by reason of the comparative lateness of the open season, a majority of the hunters contending that migration is commenced long prior to that time and that the greater portion of the birds are gone.

### The Shooting Season

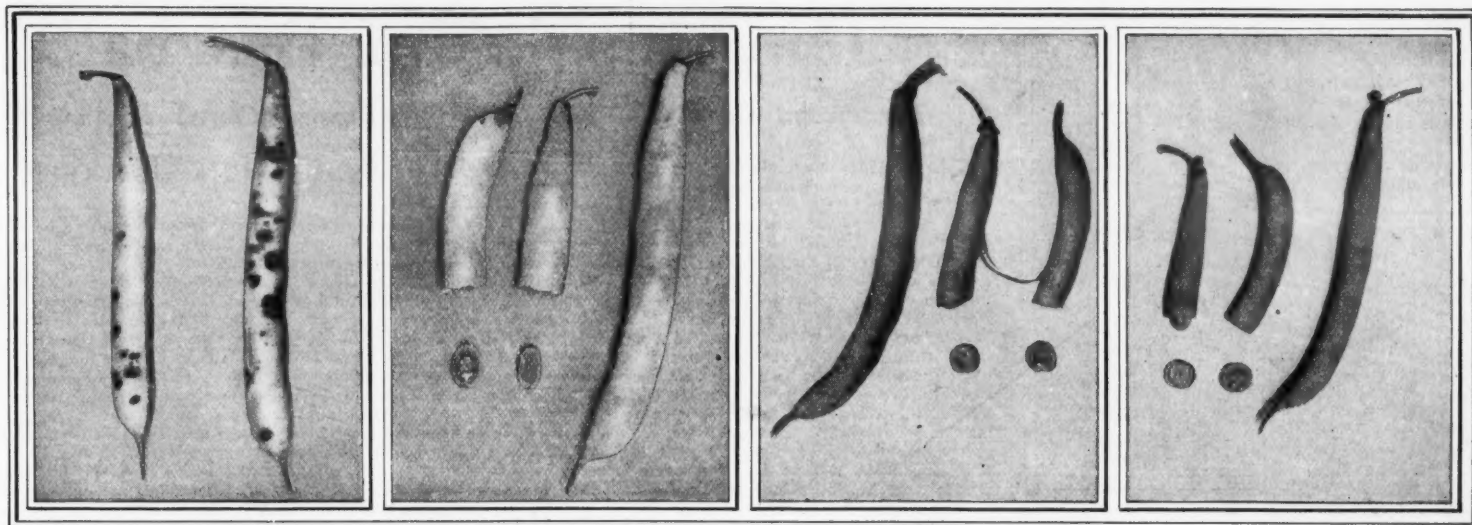
WOODCOCK are more plentiful in Michigan than in any other State of the Northern group; there the season extends from September 1 to January 1. In Wisconsin, where the law is off from the middle of September until the 1st of December, woodcock are found in fair abundance, especially along the upper Mississippi. New York has its open season during the months of October and November, though on Long Island the season opens and closes a month later. Illinois permits woodcock shooting from the middle of August until the 1st of December. Indiana has an exceptionally long season, from July 15 to January 1; and the sport in that State

(Concluded on page 39)



Skulking in the cornfield





Golden Wax Bean affected with the dread disease anthracnose, commonly called "rust"

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax, an improved form of Golden Wax, the result of breeding

Refugee Wax Bean, a productive and attractive variety, although inclined to be stringy

Stringless Refugee Wax Bean, which has been rendered stringless by continuous selection

## Making New Plants

*The Creation of Improved Varieties*

By L. H. BAILEY

**T**HERE are three principal means of increasing the production of crops on any acre: By improvements in tillage and other care; by adding fertilizing materials; by improving the plant itself.

For about three generations we have been in the epoch of yield-increase by means of adding materials to the land; for about one generation we have been renewing our attention to the importance of tillage-care, following the recent studies and discoveries of investigators; and we are just now entering the new epoch of the breeding of plants, to which the work of Burbank has challenged the public attention in this country.

Of course, plants have been bred from the first, else we should have no improved forms; but the work of breeding has been mostly unconscious, or at least haphazard and indirect. Even the most unthinking man would in a general way choose the best for seed; the least adaptable kinds would constantly tend to be lost; and in the long process of civilization, sports or new kinds would arise. So we find our cultivated plants to be different from their wild originals, sometimes so vastly different that we can not recognize their ancestry. We do not know the original wild form of the common garden bean, the pumpkin and the squash, wheat, Indian corn, and others.

### No Two Plants Are Alike

**A**LL progress in the making of new plants rests on the fact that no two plants are alike, and that some, at least, of the differences may be hereditary. No one really knows why every plant is unlike every other plant, even of the same kind, and yet we may ourselves secure unlikenesses or set in motion the forces that produce them.

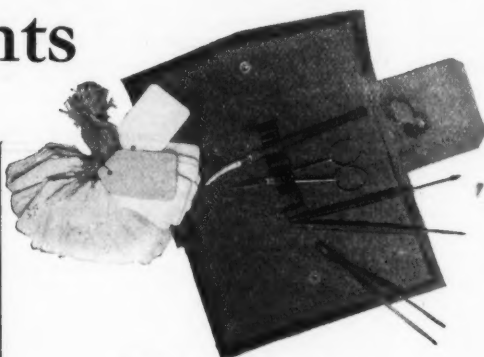
It is the commonest observation that every plant differs from every other. One does not go to his cabbage patch or his melon field and pick for his dinner the first plant or fruit that comes; he goes along the rows and over the patch and chooses the head or the fruit that for the moment suits his fancy. The merest child knows certain apple trees that bear the best apples, even though there are other trees of the same kind; so every child has its favorite swing tree, and, if a country child, it knows the best patch of wild strawberries. If the father were to ask the child where he should get the grafts or the seeds to make new trees of apples or new patches of strawberries, the child would take him to the favorite tree or the best strawberry bed.

It is just this process of selection or choice, continued for centuries, that has preserved to us the favorite races. The modern practitioner improves on the process. He has learned that some differences are more likely to perpetuate themselves than others, and also that he can cross plants and start new



### Supplementing Nature

In 1 the two lower flowers on the narcissus stem are ready to be emasculated, preparatory to pollination. A pair of forceps is used in this delicate process, as indicated by 2. In 3 is the narcissus as it appears when emasculated and ready for the further step of pollination. The work demands intelligent skill



The tools of the plant breeder

differences; and his long experience has enabled him to cast up certain laws of averages. These men are now producing kinds of plants for special uses, as a breeder of animals produces a horse for a special use. They are the plant breeders, and they are rapidly making the new science and craft of plant breeding.

It was the old idea—which some of us have not yet really outgrown—that all the kinds of plants and animals were fashioned at first as they now are by the Creator, and that they were then set in their proper places in the world. We thought they were adapted to their time and place by an original fiat; but we now know that conditions in the world are constantly changing, and that if plants and animals keep up with these changes or adapt themselves to them, they themselves must change. Accepting the old theory of creation, it was our part to let nature alone, for the creation is complete and ended. It is not strange, therefore, that the idea of breeding plants for particular purposes is new, for it is only when the mind is free that our practise becomes free.

### The Similarity Between Plants and Animals

**W**E ARE not disputing the handiwork of the Creator, but we have arrived at a new conception of the process of creation, and we know that we can accelerate the process and, within bounds, can produce plants to our liking. This is the spirit of the work of Saunders, Webber, and all the other scientific plant breeders of this new time. They endeavor to discover the natural laws under which creation becomes a continuous process, and then apply these laws to the making of plants that are useful to man.

All practical human experience shows that the plants and animals that inhabit the earth are not stable or unchangeable in their forms, and it is a direct contradiction to the old theological notion of the creation. We have produced dogs in almost numberless forms, some of the extremes being so unlike that it is now disputed whether they have really all come from a common stock. Apples are of nearly all colors, shapes, sizes, seasons, qualities, form, and hardness of tree; and no one knows how many forms there may be of chrysanthemums and roses that are distinct enough and pleasing enough to have received names. The great creation of living things is really very mobile and plastic, and is always responding to the changing conditions of the earth, and of climate, and the disturbances set in motion by man.

All this makes every plant and animal doubly interesting to any sensitive person: it is interesting not only in what it is and in what it produces, but in its possibilities of new things. I once asked a farm boy why he was seeking a college education and then going back to the farm. He wrote me as follows: "I expect to make a business of breeding live stock. I like to work out of doors, where the sun shines and the wind blows, where I can look up from my work and not be obliged to look at a wall. I dislike to use a pen as a business. I want to make new things and create new wealth, not to collect to myself the money earned by others. I can not feel the sympathy which makes me a part of nature, unless

I can be nearer to it than office or university life allows. I like to create things. Had I been dexterous with my hands, I might have been an artist; but I have found that I can make use of as high ideals, use as much patience, and be of as much use in the world by modeling in flesh and bone as I can by modeling in marble."

I am always interested in the different enjoyments that persons find in a garden. One person admires the brilliancy of my perennial phlox, another the fragrance of my single roses, and another the edible qualities of my tomatoes; but when the plant breeder drops in he sees not only these things, but also the variations—one phlox plant is earlier than another, perhaps more productive, the

(Continued on page 36)



### A Field of New Canna

Fifteen years ago Mr. Wintzer began to improve the canna. He began with petals three-quarters of an inch wide, having only a few color combinations. By careful selection of parents and crossing at the rate of not less than 600 to 1,000 flowers a year, he has so improved the flower that we now have a canna with petals three to four inches wide, a greater variety of color and of texture that will not wilt in the sun, as did the original flower



### The Montreal Nutmeg Muskmelon

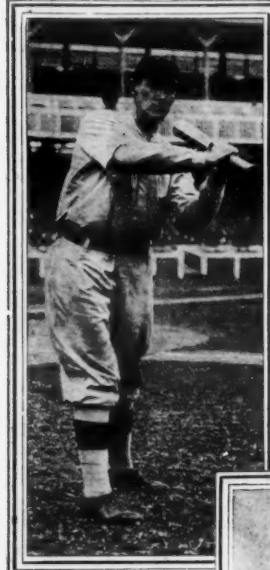
An improved strain of nutmeg that has been responsible for the development of the great melon industry in the vicinity of Montreal. These melons are often sold in the Boston market at \$15 a dozen. They frequently weigh from twenty-five to thirty pounds each



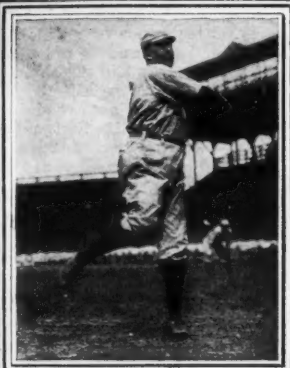
Devlin, the great third-baseman of the New York Giants, does not play much by signs. With him the game appears to be a case of wits against wits: "I figure by myself. I am always guessing and trying to fool the other fellow."



Bridwell, short-stop of the Giants: "Compared with the minor leagues and with former great league baseball, the modern game is an inside game. In the minor leagues they swat the ball and field individually."



Cy Young, who has pitched for 22 years: "I am not sure that the Cubs could beat the old White Stockings of Anson's time. They played inside, all right. Brains are what is needed."



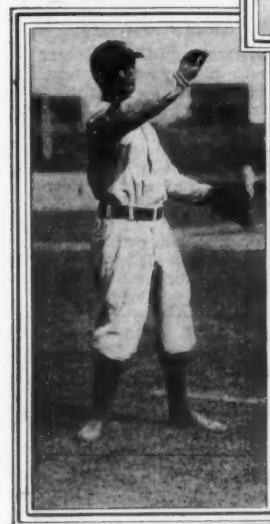
Evers, who is all nerves—nerves under control: "No club can win consistently without a great development of inside play. Individually the Cubs are no stronger than several other clubs."



Hal Chase, who loves the game and is full of life—buoyant, happy, smiling, and full of exuberance and unnecessary exertion: "It is a matter of quickness and sureness of judgment, and of nerve, which we call 'heart'."



Leach of Pittsburg, who is considered one of the greatest of "inside" men: "There are only a few great natural ball players. There are very few men to-day who are the equals of Kelley, Jennings, and McGraw."



Christy Mathewson, the celebrated pitcher of the Giants: "There is not much difference between the clubs of to-day and those of 10 or 15 years ago, except the box. There are more good pitchers to-day. There is not much more inside ball."

# The "Inside" of Baseball

The Present Game as it Appears to the Leading Players of America

By HUTCHINS HAPGOOD

**G**REAT baseball players are intelligent men. In the modern game they must think. Said Johnny Evers: "There are really no bone-head players in the great leagues. Merkle, for instance, has plenty of class. His famous bone-head play by which New York lost the championship was an act of carelessness of which even McGraw might have been guilty, and no man can say McGraw is a bone-head. I would have committed suicide if it had happened to me. Merkle lost twenty-five pounds in two weeks. But he stuck to it and lived it down, and this shows the nerve without which no player can last in the great leagues. Nerve is even more important than intelligence, and it is rarer. The men who come in from the minor leagues and who go back lack nerve more often than intelligence. They have it all except confidence. When they come to us they half expect to go back, and so they do. Confidence is everything at the bat. Take Snodgrass, for instance. When he was batting way up his confidence was great. It was a pleasure to see his ease, his gaiety, his good-humor at the bat. Then he had a slump in batting, something that will happen to all of us. But Snodgrass fell off also in confidence."

## An Athletic Artist

**H**IS whole manner and look at the bat changed. His attitude toward the pitcher was different. He got nervous, began to lose his nerve. He asked me what was the matter. I did not tell him the real reason. That would make it worse. All we can say to a player who has lost his confidence is that he is hitting too fast or too slow or that he does not wait for the good ones. And we must not appear to notice his real condition. Even the great Wagner, whose only equals are Cobb and Lajoie, has since his slump this year, changed his manner at the bat. He now hits quickly, in a sort of an angry way. Formerly he was cool and confident. Is his nerve going back on him? Does he half think so himself and does this take away his confidence?"

Evers himself is all nerves—nerves under control, as long as he is playing his game. "Come up to a baseball player," he said, "and whisper in his ear, and he will jump out of his skin." He admitted that he had been playing poorly this year, and the reason is a temperamental, emotional one, such as would have been given by a highly-strung woman, an artist, or a musician. Evers, indeed, is all temperament. He is an artist. In explanation of his slump, he said:

"The automobile accident several months ago in which one of my dearest friends was killed and I narrowly escaped has affected me. My habits changed. For years I had read the papers constantly—all their baseball reports, and studied every play. Every night I went to bed with the papers and a box of candy. But this season I can not read. Before this year I never failed to combine on the play. But now, sometimes, when I ought to cover the bag, I just stand and look at Tinker, and don't move."

Evers is intense, seems to be under a strain, and this is true of many of the greatest players. "Great league baseball wears a man out nervously," he said, "especially if he is playing on a winning team. He lasts on an average about eight years, and in after life he seldom gets over the effects of it. Anson and Gore are to-day very nervous men." Evers is probably an excessive example of what truth there is in this remark. That great student of the baseball temperament, Captain Chance, knows this, and it is said that he never rebukes Evers, who would take it too hard; though Chance is capable of calling down other men for misplays with great severity, and even puts himself out of the game.

Evers is all nerves and quick intelligence, and this is more or less the characteristic of his team. Of this great club Evers and Tinker are the keynote.

## Playing by Instinct

**"T**HE inside baseball of the Chicago Club," said Schulte, the right-fielder, "is Evers and Tinker." Of the old Chicago Club, that of Anson, Evers said the "brains" were Pfeffer and Williamson. They played "inside" baseball. Many players agree that the Cubs have carried inside baseball—which means the complicated use of signals—further than any other club. Many old players, however, are not willing to concede that there is as much in it as the Cubs make out.

Leach of Pittsburg, whom Evers called one of the greatest of "inside" men, but whose temperament is quite the opposite of that of Evers (he is almost phlegmatic and spoke of nervous players with astonishment if not contempt), said that not many players were really capable of inside ball—that most men could never learn it to any great degree. "There are only a few great natural ball players. I think the game has gone back, in spite of all this scientific talk about the inside game. There are very few men to-day who are the equals of Kelley, Jennings, and McGraw. The Cubs play it more than any other team. There are a few great natural ball players in that club, and by being together many years they have drilled the others into greater team play than any other nine is capable of. A few men—a very few men—are really responsible for it. In the Pittsburg team, for eleven years, while I was playing third and Wagner was at short and Clarke in left-field, there was not a fly ball that went in our direction, and which was possible to handle, which one of us did not get under; because we helped each other and played perfectly together, and in that respect made no errors of judgment. One or two good men about you will help your play enormously by their signs, spoken or silent."

Leach believes that baseball is an art, not a science. The player's intelligence is instinctive, not calculated.

He must act quickly, think instantaneously, and for this reason Leach is inclined to be skeptical about the great development of inside play.

"As for me," he said, "when I know I am thinking I play badly. I liked to play third base because the ball gets there so quickly that I had no time to think. It was the easiest position for me to play. On several occasions I thought I would plan my play in advance. Twice, with a man on third, a man on first, and one out, I decided that if the ball came to me I would throw home and cut off the runner at the plate, rather than try for a double. Both times my mind was fully made up to throw home, but both times I threw to second and the double play was made. I did not change my mind. I acted on instinct, which went against my plan, and which was right. I can not tell why I did it, but I did it right. It is that way in real inside play. Great players acting in combination will act instinctively, sometimes quite against their prearranged plans. It is a mystery to all of us why we make certain plays. The game is not known and never will be. It is full of unexpected situations which only natural ball players can meet. John Evers is a great natural ball player, but what he does not know is much greater than what he does know, and that is true of all of us."

Agreeing with Leach, the manager of the Boston Americans, Donovan, who in his time was a good ball player and perhaps a great batter, said, with old-age skepticism as to there being anything new under the sun: "There has always been inside baseball. Mike Kelly and Pfeffer played it thirty years ago as well as Kling and Evers and Tinker play it to-day. It is not a case of scientific development. It is a case of players being born who can do it and then happening to come together on a team. Too many signs are bad. Strong teams don't use as many signs as weak teams. Minor leagues try to play what is called inside ball more than the great leagues. When a player makes the big league it generally shows that he is intelligent enough to act for himself, to know what to do, to think and act quickly. I don't believe that Clarke, Chance, or McGraw, three great managers, use so very many signs. They get intelligent players and then let them play with intelligence."

## The Chicago Cubs and Others

**W**HEN Evers, who thinks that baseball is much superior to-day to what it was, and superior because of inside play, heard what Leach and Donovan had said, he did not seem to understand how a great player like Leach could feel as he did. He commented on Donovan's position as follows: "The Boston American club, of which Donovan is the manager, is made up of great individual ball players. But they don't get the pennant. If they play on Donovan's ideas their failure is explained. No club can win consistently without a great development of inside play. Individually the Cubs are no stronger than several other clubs."

Two of the men on the same team with Leach differ with him—Clarke and Gibson, both great players. They think the game has greatly improved, that clubs to-day, because of inside play, are much stronger than those of ten years ago. "The Cubs of 1907," said Gibson, "were the greatest team that ever got together. It was because of the inside ball of their infield." Clarke, Pittsburg's great manager, said the game has improved in every way. "It is scientific," he said, "in the sense that plays may be shut out and plays made possible by signaling." He added, however, with a smile: "But, after seven years in the great leagues, all ball players who think are crazy. They find they don't know so much about it. Modern ball is collective, rather than individual, playing, but the collective playing, when it is good, is instinctive, as Leach says, and if we try to understand why we do it, we get crazy after a few years."

Devlin, the great third-baseman of the Giants, said he does not play much by signs. "I figure by myself. I am always guessing and trying to fool the other fellow." This phrase, "trying to fool the other fellow," was used by many of the players interviewed—or phrases like "wits against wits." Bridwell, short-stop of the Giants, said their club was the only team in the league which no longer uses the hit-and-run play, one of the details of the inside game. As compared with the Cubs, the Giants play an individual game, and yet Bridwell differed radically from Donovan. "Compared with the minor leagues," he said, "and with former great league baseball, the modern game is an inside game. All they played in any minor league, when I was there, was the ordinary bunt sacrifice. Otherwise they merely swatted the ball and fielded individually."

## Collective Intelligence

**T**HE great Mathewson, however, who assumes a laconic indifference to all mere matters of expression, tends to agree with Donovan and Leach. "There is not much difference," he said, "between the clubs of to-day and those of ten or fifteen years ago, except in the box. There are more good pitchers to-day. There is not much more inside ball. The men in the great leagues ought not to need much signaling. Some, of course, is necessary, but you can overdo it. The men who play together successfully do it from habit and instinct. Those who are too scientific stick to the rules when the rules are no good—that is worse than no rules. They play the hit-and-run after it has lost its usefulness. The pitcher has learned to meet it, largely by throwing a wide one."

(Continued on page 42)



# The Town Man in Camp

*The Ways of the City-Bred in the Wilderness*

By ROBERT DUNN

**T**HIS is not urging any one to haul out the map, put his finger on the blue spot of some likely lake, and then one evening drop off the Limited in gymnasium clothes to cast a brown hackle; but only to approach the woods in a more casual spirit. Maybe the primordial wall that divides the native of the woods from the native of the streets is higher than any class barrier in all civilization; I think that it must be; but its altitude is largely figmentary.

## The Blind Man and the Sentimentalist

**B**UT have you never talked with the young stockbroker Nimrod just returned from the woods in October? It makes no difference whether it was his first or his forty-first trip, his air is invariable. He recounts the heads he is having mounted, his hits and misses diagrammatically, what he ate and where he slept. Then, when you pin him down to something human, and by that is meant facts quite animal—like the blindness of a caribou with its back to the wind, or his night-sense of the direction of a hooting owl—he will pause and explain: "Well, the guides say—"

At the other extreme is the nature sentimentalist, who looks upon the wild rather with the febrile, urban viewpoint as a source of unfamiliar sensation. He neither fishes nor shoots, except for food; yet he seems to come closer to the ideal of going to the woods for their own sake. He is overarticulate upon sunsets, the smell of frying bacon, the spell of exploration; and while, like most sentimentalists, he approaches the wilderness with the caution of one conducting a rite, once there he like as not jumps to the atavistic extreme of sleeping in his clothes.

In the city again, however, the sentimentalist is keen enough to the logic of his pose to dismiss thought of the wild until the maples redden again. On the other hand, Nimrod will hark back at his fireside to the virtues of a favorite guide. "Y-e-s, you would like Jim," reminiscence forces from him.

## Touchstones in the Forest

**O**F ANY city-born who has achieved translation in soul to the wild for keeps, there is small diversion in speaking; he only accents the more that human wall between townsman and woodsman. I have watched the face of one such, as he drew his knife through a spruce stick with long, deep strokes, while his sporting partner dug into the duffle for a newspaper to light the camp-fire—only to find the shavings blazing when he turned again. There are touchstones in the woods, of course, by which the woodsman separates initiates from the unworthy; and while there are no Masonic high-signs, it is hard to tell what will revulse—or convulse—him. Clothes, naturally, are the most open of tests, and no more superficial to the woodsman than they were to the dyspeptic Scot who built a philosophy on them without ever camping out. Ten years ago, for instance, a lady in the Northwest who traveled in buckskin knickers was misunderstood; to-day she is not even congratulated.

And yet I have seen a lady in the woods—far more Eastern woods, truly—reach down into her sleeping-bag before the camp-fire, draw out a rubber hot-water bottle, and handing it to the woodsman beside her, with the

request to boil and fill, he obeyed without so much as an allusion to cold feet. On the other hand, there is a famed Alaskan mountain climber (you are probably guessing wrong) who has put himself in utterly wrong with the woodsmen of that Quixotic land by a rubber jacket that he dons to cross its dangerous glacier streams. His chief packer blows it up—oh, joy!—through a football valve in the back. You never can tell.

But the townsman himself is often outraged similarly, and if he loves the woods they are dealt an indirect insult. Have you never seen German students in those conical felt hats, striped stockings, and khaki Norfolk hats that stick out around the waist, showing themselves day after day in their native beer halls as a sort of P. P. C. of their prowess before braving the well-manicured jungles of the Black Forest? And I once crossed the Pacific with such an American. He was the son of an ex-President (you are guessing wrong again), and we were on a British mail steamer. It was during the Russian War, and he was going camping in Korea; at least he was dressed for it—khaki, hobnailed boots and all—and I read later of his sneaking into Port Arthur "on a Chinese junk disguised as a torpedo-boat." Well, it was his Belgian nails that rang down the wrath of the R. N. R. on watch, and one does not have to be on watch to get his gorge tickled at seeing the holy-stoned bread-board of a deck being stamped into a nutmeg grater.

## The Woodsman in the World

**Y**ET sometimes a trick can be turned on the woodsman at home. It was in inner Alaska, in the harlequin rush days, and a summer when even the mosquitoes were digging into the tundra moss to cool their heels on ice. Three of us reached Mentasta Pass, in what is now the McKinley Range, and the first birch trees seen in the North. Woodsman by the grub-box began slivering his spruce chip for the fire; Town Man—who was a piano drummer from Grand Rapids—reached up to a peeling birch and grabbed a frill of bark. "You burning our gun rags, there?" growled the first, as the oily, papery stuff blazed up. But the drummer won that fire, to the woodsman's patronizing, then inquisitive, and ever-after-imitative scorn. And simply because birches do not grow in California, where he was raised.

Yet I suppose that the city-bred horde that swarmed over the North in that year of '98 came to feel that wall of temperament and wisdom between them and their wilderness-bred fellows more tragically high than it has ever seemed in any other of the world's great stampedes for gold. Steamship companies, squawmen, and the XXX Alaskan liar told of trails no man had ever followed, mapped ledges no man had ever seen. Dupes followed like sheep over the glaciers, and when the glaciers began to "smoke" with snow lay down on their sleds—some never left them—and ate canned tomatoes and soup squares.

But the woodsman may also overreach himself. Generally an unacquisitive temperament keeps him close to his preserves. But let him once escape and roam the woods of the world. With his keen observation he quickly becomes the most jaded of men. One such Ulysses, who has worn his feet down upon the wilds of three continents—and landed finally in Wall Street—I have heard express this disgust for travel: "No. I never want to go to any place again, or see a mountain, or a cataract, or a mammal that has ever been spoiled by photographs or the sight of others' eyes."

# Tramping Across Country

*The Enjoyment of Old Shoes and an Old Friend*

By WALTER PRICHARD EATON

**M**OTOR-CARS have not yet made walking obsolete, though they are making it, in many places, difficult. Tramping in comfort now is largely a matter of keeping to the back roads or the woods. But walking has its pleasures and rewards which are distinctively its own, which no motor-cars can supply nor take from it. And these pleasures and rewards can be secured not only on the summer vacation tramp, but during a week end the year round, or on a single day, and within striking distance of the largest city. Some of my own most delightful tramps have been of a Saturday or Sunday during the press of a New York season; and the work has always gone better of a Monday as a result.

For the ultimate pleasure of walking, two things are chiefly needed—old shoes and an old friend. To attempt a tramp with shoes that are not thoroughly broken in is the limit of folly. My own preference is for rubber-soled, heelless leather tennis shoes. But many people find rubber soles too flexible for the pounding of rough roads, and need also the brace of a heel. Rubber heels, however, are always an advantage. To attempt a long tramp with any but an old friend is equal folly. Long stretches of silence are needed in tramping, when one is a bit cross with weariness, or taken up with his own reflections, or just enjoying the open road and the swinging pace. The old friend who understands and says nothing is essential. He who will be forever babbling of the view, or discussing Ibsen, or complaining of his feet, or trying by hook or crook to keep conversation up, is a pest. As a man's oldest friend is usually himself, the lonely walk is not to be despised. It is better than a walk with the untried acquaintance.

One Sunday in early summer I set out alone, with two

sandwiches and an orange in my pocket, and a bundle of nerves inside of me that were behaving very badly. Overwork and under-sleep, and the incessant, tyrannical pressure of brick walls on a spirit that was born in the open, had driven me into a state of fretful incapacity. I took the West Shore Railroad to Tappan, the little village where Major André was hanged—they still show you the stone tavern where he was confined—and started out aimlessly to reach the Hudson. Roads had no appeal for me, so I went north a couple of miles till the intervening Highlands looked massive and high, and then started due east up a logging road.

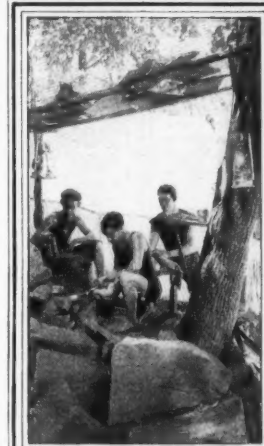
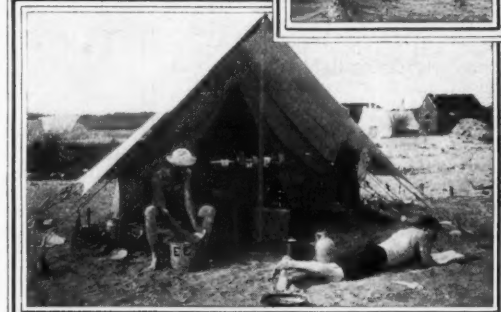
## A Companionable Brook

**I** CLIMBED between rocks where the red honeysuckle bells were swinging, crossed an upland pasture, with the Jersey plains lying wide and clean behind me, and followed a brook on up through the second-growth timber. It was a most companionable little brook, that was cool and sweet to drink, that invited me to wade in it, and finally that began to talk as it tumbled along of things having no connection whatever with dusty cities and toil and ambitious projects of the brain. I ate my sandwiches while I listened, and made a toy boat of the wrapping-paper, which danced over a cataract and carried a good many of my nerves with it down to the plain.

Later I reached a level height of rock, saw the trees open ahead, and a moment later stood looking from an eagle perch across the blue Tappan Zee to the hills of Tarrytown. As I scrambled along the edge of the precipice for a spot where I could see still more of this mag-



Maybe the primordial wall that divides the native of the woods from the native of the streets is higher than any class barrier in all civilization. One town man recounts diagrammatically what he ate and where he slept, while another, a nature sentimentalist, looks upon the wild rather with the febrile, urban viewpoint as a source of unfamiliar sensation.



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For the ultimate pleasure of walking, two things are chiefly needed—old shoes and an old friend. To attempt a tramp with shoes that are not thoroughly broken in is the limit of folly. To attempt a long tramp with any but an old friend is equal folly. Long stretches of silence are needed in tramping, when one is a bit cross with weariness, or taken up with his own reflections, or just enjoying the open road and the swinging pace.







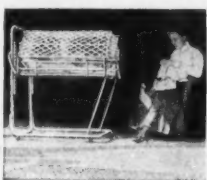
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nificent panorama, I heard a sudden rattle in a pile of loose stones almost at my feet. I jumped back, with a return of nerves. The snake was lifting his head in excitement. From a somewhat distant observation, I counted eight rattles. Looking over him southward through the trees, I could see a smoky haze that was New York. The contrast was so sharply dramatic that I made no effort to kill the snake. I didn't greatly fancy the job, anyway!

I went to sleep as soon as the train pulled out of Nyack, ate a huge dinner in New York, and went to bed and to sleep again immediately, quite forgetting that my nerves were supposed to have given me insomnia. Nor did I dream of the snake. Instead, I dreamed of the chatty little brook, which had talked to me of quiet things and wood folk.

The "stunt" walk and the long vacation tramp are not things I would consider here. For either of them you must be in condition. A friend of mine walked one hundred and thirty-five miles last summer in four days. He bathed his feet in every brook, and bought fresh socks in the village stores along the way. Carrying no baggage and being naturally as tough as hickory, he came through all right. But such stunts are not for most of us.

### Leaving the Cities Behind

HOWEVER, there are sober and sensible two and three days' walks to be had, which require no special physical preparation, and which can be accomplished in comfort and security, without carrying baggage either. All that is needed is a little judicious investigation of roads, distances, and hotel accommodations. For the man who lives chiefly an indoor life in a city it is always wisest to reach a hotel or boarding-house at night, especially in spring or autumn. In winter, of course, it is essential for any but the hardened woodsman. The problem of dinner, lodging, and breakfast solved, lunch is a mere matter of a pocket crust, and baggage only a coat sweater, a toothbrush, one or two extra pairs of heavy socks, and—if you are fussy—pajamas. The rural "furnishing stores" know only night-shirts! Frequent care of the feet with cold water and heavy socks will eliminate foot troubles; wear a soft shirt and collar of some dark stuff, and you are free to escape the city for two or three days, to amble through pleasant back ways from town to town, to feel once more the large, leisurely spirit of the countryside, a spirit you can but faintly catch in a motor-car, which golf and tennis will not give you, which is only to be gained, in short, by tramping. From any large city you can reach a starting-point in a few hours, and a few hours at the other end will bring you back to work.

To secure complete emancipation from modern life and lofty roads, you have to get well away from the big cities. But much closer to the cities, any city, East or West, are two-day tramps that lead through pleasant byways, that can be arranged to provide comfortable lodging for the night, and that will add to the joy of not too violent exercise for untrained muscles or weak hearts, the joy of getting back for a space to the country, where nothing moves faster than the legs of an animal, and rush and machinery and nerves are forgotten. The old Colonial wayside inns have been rehabilitated by the motors, and automobile road maps are useful in showing what inns to seek and what roads to avoid. For the pedestrian, two maps are needful in strange territory, the second being one of those furnished by the State surveys. From the automobile map he can learn what roads are most used by the cars, and from the other, or others—since the State maps are very complete, and several are sometimes needed to cover the territory of a tramp—he can study how to get from point to point by the unmotored ways.

### Into the Wooded Hills

THERE is no little sport in this. I once tramped from Montclair, New Jersey, to Greenwood Lake over the beautiful Pompton Plains, and up into the wooded hills, using but one two-mile stretch of road frequented by the machines. Of course, my road was not the most direct, but I wager it was the more delightful, and it led by three swimming pools where bathing suits were not required. So near to town, the tramp feels like the Scholar Gypsy, fleeing from "this strange disease of modern life"—symbolized for him by the motor-cars. A friendly fellowship for back roads and byways fills his breast, and as he swings at twilight down through a grassy path and comes up behind the cheerful inn, amid the motor-cars, and sees their dusty occupants, divesting themselves of veils and goggles and smudgy coats, he runs his fingers through his hair, blown clean by the wind or damp from the last plunge in a pool, and wonders at the mind of man which finds any higher pleasure than walking.



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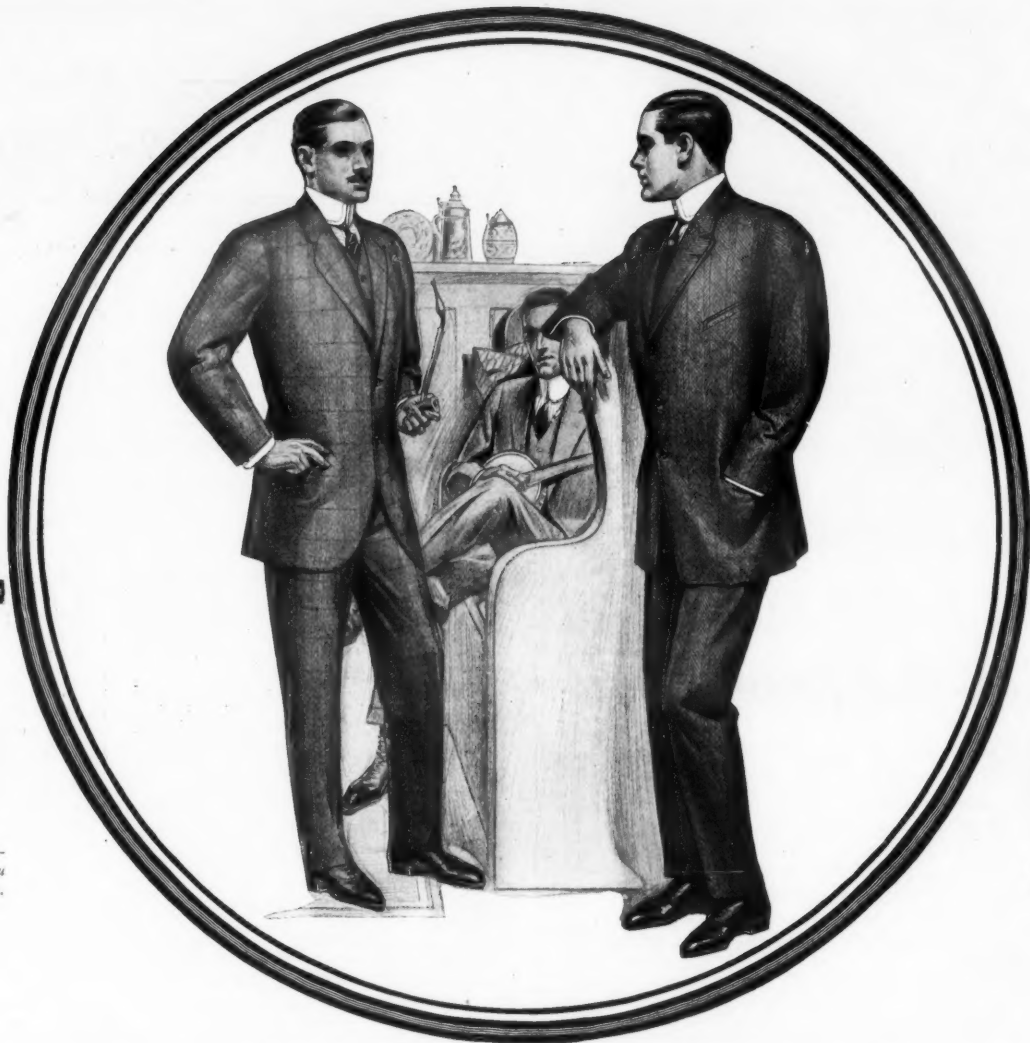
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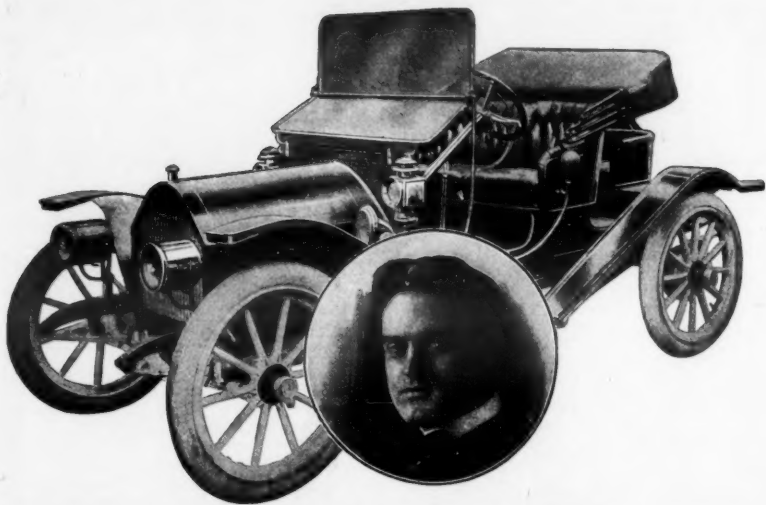
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## The Sportsman's View-Point

### No Football Millennium

EVERYWHERE in the college world is speculation on the character of football we shall see this year under the revised rules, and from all directions comes the query of whether the changes satisfactorily answer the critics.

It seems to me the present attitude is as unfair to the game as was the hysteria after the season of 1909. I have already expressed myself as believing the Rules Committee took too seriously the noise of last winter; but the step has been taken, the revisions have been made, the game is about to be tried out under them, and let us accept the situation with reasonable allowance for disappointment.

Let us not now expect the millennium. Let us not look for these revisions to give us a game that will be perfectly clear to the unlearned spectator, entirely without danger of accident to the players and absolutely free of all offense.

The rules as amended are eloquent of the Committee's desire to meet criticism and to formulate the best compromise playing code possible in the circumstances.

Although I do not fully agree with the advisability of several revisions, there is no doubt that a practical and commendable step is taken toward finally eliminating football's two most objectionable features, viz.: (1) the concentration of three or four rushers in a drive on a single man of the opposing line; and (2) the piling up on a tackled and downed runner. This beginning is made through the revisions which insist on seven men always on the line when the ball is snapped, and which prohibits pushing or pulling the runner with the ball.

However unstable other revisions may prove, these two, at least, have come to stay, and will be perpetuated, if not, indeed, further extended, in any post-season revision.

To this end, and for this reason, all those who believe in clean and vigorous sport for the youth should unite in commending the spirit of the Rules Committee and in upholding the rules they have given us. Indeed, where a sportsmanly spirit is so manifest, criticism over details is capricious, ill-advised, and unkind.

### The Day of Opportunity

IT WILL be interesting to see what the college teams make of their opportunities under the new rules. Originality has not been an element of much play in the last dozen years. Indeed, mighty little is there that was not indicated in one form or another back in the 90's. The introduction of the forward pass opened inviting avenues—yet none ventured far. Yale, 1905, gave hint of open game, which no subsequent team at New Haven or elsewhere followed up. True, the play, up till now, carried such heavy penalty as to put premium on failure, but its possibilities under the revised rules seemingly are unlimited.

For the most part, teams of recent years have shown rather a degenerating tendency to the hammer-and-tongs, smash-and-bang method.

Last year Harvard, with a fine collection of players, showed amazing disregard of opportunities offered and lost to Yale and an eleven whose work showed more brains, if less physical power. Again this year, and hereafter under revised conditions, brains will win, other things, of course, being fairly equal. In the open game and through its opportunities for skill and strategy and speed will lie not only success for 1911, but the future of American football.

The time-honored fetish of keeping possession of the ball must be abandoned if notable progress is to be made under the new rules. Yet there will, of course, be coaches to go to the other extreme and fill up their ranks with speed at cost of power, to the team's subsequent sorrow; for at its best the new game will not be a sprinting match. Altogether it promises to be the most interesting season since the first break away from mass play. It will be a year of opportunity for gray matter in the coaching and training departments.

And if spectators are confused even more than hitherto in following the game, or officials harried and distracted to the point of explosion in the endeavor to see all that is going on and correctly interpret the many and devious rules—I plead for patience and, above all, a fair spirit in judging the rules, the players, and the officials.

### Not Rules, but Spirit

AND let me say in earnest repetition that mere rules revised will not bring us the kind of game we desire—we must have. All the rules in Christendom will fail if the spirit of play be not fair. Really, this has been our trouble. Football has been traduced by the brutalizing spirit, by the smashing into a player with the deliberate purpose of laying him up, by the piling on top of a tackled runner with the same foul intent.

These are the things that have been the matter with football: the things which rules can not reach; the things which the coaches have taught the college boys, and which the faculties have permitted to be taught. I wish my voice might carry my appeal for fair play to the ear of every boy who plays the game, for I know the American youth at heart to be fair and courageous.

It is not courageous to be unfair. You can not be proud of a victory secured by unclean methods. Victory is an empty name if it has been got by a cowardly process—and to resort to underhand tactics is cowardly. If you have a spark of manliness, you will always be ashamed of a foul play; let no blandishments tempt you from playing the game clean—clean and hard. It is not the prize that makes the game worth while, but the thrill of valorously and honorably contending for it.

Give the players an opportunity to be natural. Give football a chance; let speed and skill and sportsmanship predominate. It is not that I deplore the rigorous fight of the game; it is that I abhor the foul fighter. Let us be honest with ourselves and acknowledge that our trouble has been and is, both in football and other games, not with the rules, but with the spirit of the play; and let us—alumni, undergraduates, players, coaches, faculties, and reporters, one and all—this year, by the help of the revision the Committee has given us, endeavor to build up the spirit of our football. We must go on improving the game, unswayed, however, by hysteria, until we shall have it open and fair and skilful, rather than foul and ponderous.

### Youth Served in Tennis

THE contention that lawn tennis is the one exception among games to the tradition that "youth must be served" should be revised by the light that made 1909 brilliant with youthful performance.

At Longwood, Maurice E. McLoughlin uncovered the first surprise of the season by defeating Beals Wright, a one-time national champion and hitherto regarded as among the first three or four players of the country; and the following day eliminated the Pennsylvania champion, Wallace F. Johnson, in straight sets, while Dean Mathey, the Princeton student, defeated Raymond D. Little.

The course of Beals Wright through the Newport Tournament up to the sixth round, when he turned the tables on McLoughlin and beat him (6-3, 6-3, 6-2), thus springing a little surprise on his own account after the defeat at Longwood, suggestively illustrates the advance in skill among the young set.

In the second round, George M. Church, a seventeen-year-old lad, made Wright play four sets to win; in the fourth, Reuben A. Holden, Jr., of Yale forced him to his limit to win in three sets and showed mighty good tennis in doing so. In the semi-finals, nineteen-year-old E. H. Whitney played him to the very limit of a five-set match (4-6, 7-5, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5). Another example of youthful prowess was the defeat of Wallace Johnson, sometime reckoned a coming champion, by Theodore R. Pell in straight sets, who was subsequently beaten by McLoughlin after making a good fight. T. W. Hendrick was extended to five sets and had his work cut out to beat the fifteen-year-old Columbia inter-scholastic champion, W. M. Washburn. Dean Mathey, who last year was rated forty-ninth, beat F. C. Inman in straight sets, who stood sixteenth on the 1909 ranking; and, in the intercollegiate championship, decided last month, the most youthful pair in the doubles, Evans and Goodhue of Yale, worked through to second place in the doubles final.

### First-Class Recruits

THE first class of lawn tennis here, as in England since the retirement of the Dohertys, has lacked first-class players for several years; therefore the new skill



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of the youngsters brings hope. Although Wright's playing was a little due to off form, yet the showing of Church, Washburn, Holden, Mathey, Sweetser, and Whitney was skill, not luck, and if they do not try to make way too fast, suggests development into form that will creditably fill our depleted front rank. The trouble with our young players has been always a search for some short cut to success. You are likely to note in the play of most of these brilliant hopefuls too much reliance on the high development of some specialized feature like service, or smashing, or rushing to the net. Their game lacks finesse; it lacks the generalship and the give-and-take and the planning for the second and third shot. It is spectacular and brilliant, but undependable.

McLoughlin and Bundy, though among the younger players, are veterans compared with those just mentioned. Despite McLoughlin's reverse, they seem to stand next to the champion, though considerably apart. Of the two, comparing McLoughlin's work versus Larned at Longwood and against Wright at Newport, and Bundy's against Larned at Newport, Bundy seems to be much the most resourceful, heady, and finished player. In fact, Bundy seems to me to be easily second to Larned, and to show more generalship and a stronger all-round game than any other player in America next to the champion.

#### The Champions

IT WAS entirely fitting that Larned should succeed himself and win the championship for the sixth time, but Bundy made him play five fast sets to do so (6-1, 5-7, 6-0, 6-8, 6-1). Close as the score reads, Larned was the superior, as a record of 53 aces earned by placement against 27 of Bundy's indicates. There was honor enough for Bundy in really checking the advance of the veteran on occasions, but despite his puzzling service and clever lobbing and always good generalship, Larned's superiority was manifest; he won on his merits.

One day, however, Bundy will carry off the laurels at Newport, even though Larned himself be the contender.

As a just climax to the season, R. A. Holden of Yale earned the intercollegiate championship by defeating A. H. Sweetser, Harvard, who had beaten Dean Mathey, Princeton, who had given such an excellent account of himself both at Longwood and at Newport. Seven points are necessary for the permanent possession of the intercollegiate championship trophy and the score now stands: Pennsylvania, 6; Yale, 5; Harvard, 5; Princeton, 4.

In doubles 1910 developed nothing to beat the champions, Hackett and Alexander, who outgeneraled and outpointed the challenging Californians, Bundy and Hendrick. In fact, the season's general doubles play was not especially good, no combination being comparable to these two. The nearest appears to have been W. A. Larned and G. L. Wrenn, who were able to extend the champion pair to four sets at Seabright early in the season.

Not the least pleasing feature of the Newport tournament was the reappearance of ex-champion H. W. Slocum, and of Malcolm G. Chace. I wish more of our veteran players, still comparatively young, might be induced to more frequently lend the helpful influence of their presence.

#### Record Management

TAKING everything into account, the 1910 tournament at Newport was noteworthy, especially for its greatly improved management and the evidence offered of intent to further improve. In the face of bad weather and of a record entry, the conduct of the tournament was very good, indeed, and the best that we have had in a number of years. There was a real effort made to have linesmen, and successfully so for the more important matches. The disinclination of tennis men to serve in this capacity is rather surprising and not at all creditable.

Owing to the rigid adherence to the schedule, there were some forty-seven defaults in the first three days, which was also not creditable to the defaulters. It seems as though the schedule might be arranged so as to conclude the tournament within the week.

#### Form Wins in Golf

"YOUTH" did not cut so large a figure in the golf championship on the Brookline links as it had in the lawn tennis tournament at Newport; which is not by inference to class W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburg, winner of the title, as of the "ancients," for, though a veteran in experience, who has on two occasions, 1905 and 1907, attained to the semi-finals in the national championship, he is yet a young man—thirty-four, in fact. Mr. Fownes's game is by way of being a triumph of mind over matter. He is an illustrious example of the man whose play is based on form



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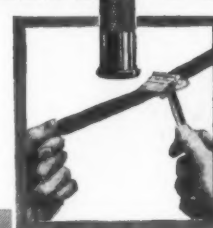
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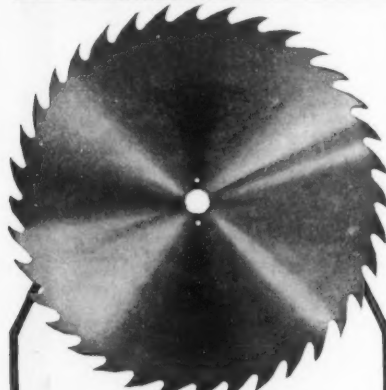
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theory and whose every stroke is academic, and scientifically executed. He is not of the spectacular flight, but a consistent, dependable performer; one usually certain to give a good accounting of himself. His final success was as inevitable as it is creditable, for he not only showed improvement since Mr. Travis put him out three years ago, but won his way through a brilliant field, which in class and performance averaged higher than any hitherto assembled in America.

Among the sixteen to survive the preliminary try-out of the 203 entries, six were from Boston, three from Chicago, three from New York, one from Pittsburg, one from Toledo, one from Dartmouth, and one from Stockbridge.

In D. E. Sawyer, Charles Evans, Jr., and W. K. Wood (runner-up), Chicago was represented by as strong a trio as may be found in America. Evans, the first amateur to win an open tournament in this country (having recently beaten the La Grange Country Club professional in the Western open championship), made a run-away match with Frederick Herreshoff before he succumbed to Mr. Fownes. Subsequently at Tuxedo Evans succumbed to Findlay S. Douglas. Mr. Wood put out J. G. Anderson, who had previously defeated W. J. Travis, and beat in a thrilling match W. R. Tuckerman, who had already triumphed over F. A. Martin, the Dartmouth player who later took the measure of the 1909 champion, Albert Seckel, in the intercollegiate tournament. Mr. Sawyer lost to Mr. Evans.

There was some surprise at the absence from the final sixteen of H. C. Egan so frequently a contender in the last rounds, Fritz Martin, the Canadian champion, and Gardner White, the Eastern scholastic champion; but it was mild compared to the astonishment occasioned by the failure of Robert Gardner, the title holder, to qualify. Subsequently in the intercollegiate tournament both Gardner, and B. P. Merriman who also had not made the first sixteen, helped Yale win the team championship through beating Princeton and Harvard, which had put out Pennsylvania. The intercollegiate singles, however, created havoc among erstwhile champion, and developed a new title holder. Gardner lost to A. G. Kay (Princeton), who lost to R. E. Hunter (Yale), who also put out A. Seckel (Princeton), and finally F. C. Davidson (Harvard), thereby winning championship honors.

Not the least pleasing element in the success of Messrs. Fownes and Wood is the fact that both are business men, who give full attention to their affairs and resort to golf only in their legitimate play hours; thus representing the finest flavor of sportsmen and the best quality of golfers.

### Fine Travel Photos

AMID pleasantly written descriptions of a tourist jaunting, J. C. Grew has included in his "Sport and Travel in the Far East" several informing chapters devoted to hunting. The best one recounts his experience on the coast of China with the cave-dwelling tiger, a game requiring courage and a good eye—for the hunter has often to crawl into the very cave refuge of his quarry, behind a huge, three-tined pitchfork, thrust forward to explore the way.

With ibex and markhor in the mountainous Baltistan he had also excellent sport and tells of it entertainingly. Baltistan is that country where "sometimes the trail leads two thousand feet straight up in the air and two thousand straight down to the river again, during which you have gone exactly half a mile." One march of eight miles in Mr. Grew's experience after markhor occupied five hours.

The photographs in Mr. Grew's book are entitled to especial mention. They not only are fully illustrative of the scenes of his travels, but they are among the very best travel plates, amateur or professional, to have come under my eye. The one of the burning ghat at Benares is superior to any I have ever seen of that compelling if gruesome spot; while those of the crater Waimungu and of near Srinagar, all double-page insets, are pictures—no less. In short, Mr. Grew has given us a book full of inviting illustrations and tells of his hunting with pleasing modesty as becomes a sportsman.

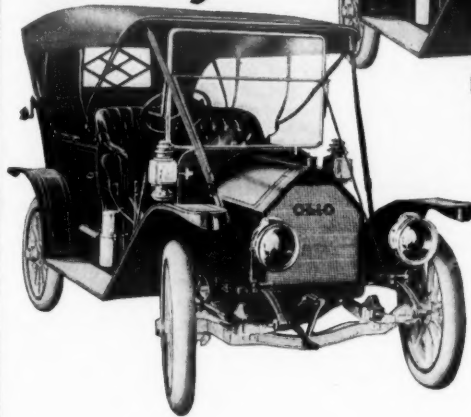
### An Uneven Struggle

THE other day the New York papers made much over the raising, by the imported minister of a certain fashionable church just off Fifth Avenue, of several hundred thousand dollars for a new and handsome edifice; and as I read I could not help thinking of an up-country minister of my acquaintance, who, existing on a mere pittance himself, is making appeal after appeal, without success, for a little money with which to help along the fine work he is doing in practical Christianity through brightening the lives of the rural people in his neighborhood.

City churches and city ministers are

34

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If you stop to consider, you will realize that it was thorough inspection of a small output that made the reputation of the leading high-priced cars. And it is this same small output that enables them to hold their reputation today in the face of all competition.

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The Ohio is a high-grade car at a moderate price. It has power and strength in excess of any probable requirement; and it is complete and right-running when it leaves the factory. Study the specifications and you will see that every detail, big or little, is carefully planned.

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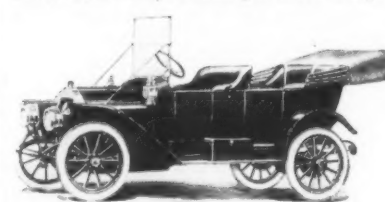
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MADISON, FLA., July 1, 1910.

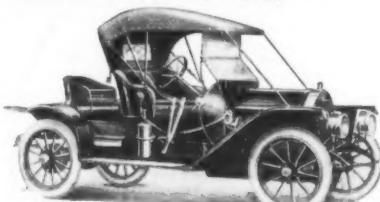
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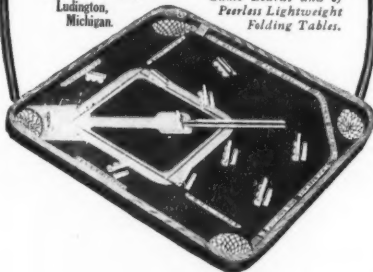
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It protects the leg almost to the knee. The men's style can be worn either over or under the trousers. Made in two styles, with satin lining and elastic braid fasteners for women, which make it adjustable to any size, and with strap fasteners and Firfelt felt lining for men. It is handsomely finished throughout.

Ask your dealer, or sent prepaid upon receipt of \$10. State size and width of street shoe and color desired. Representative dealers wanted everywhere. Send for Grosvenor's Firfelt Auto Boot Style Book.

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ever raising funds for buildings or for foreign missions; the rural church appears to be left unencouraged, unsupported, and unfinanced in its effort to lighten the way of the country folk, and especially to lift the farmers' boys and girls out of the deadly monotony of farm life, in which so many are growing weary and against which equally as many are rebelling.

Often there arises in my lay mind amazement that denominational headquarters view so complacently the uneven struggle they are permitting in their rural parishes.

#### Home Missions First

SOME people think the country boy and girl are safer from temptation and freer from vice than the boy and girl who reside in the city; but such people know nothing of the conditions. The truth, alas, is to the contrary. As enlivening incidents in a humdrum existence, temptations are harder of resistance in the country.

If I understand the Christian doctrine correctly, the rural church has a duty to these country boys and girls, which it is not fulfilling. The present equipment of the country church is hopelessly insufficient. It should have a parish-house, a gymnasium, a library, and a reading-room. Much, too, depends upon the ministers, the majority of whom are as uninspiring as the farm life is monotonous.

Young divines seeking a missionary field need make no pilgrimage to China or to Africa. Here in the United States is fruitful soil aplenty for their best labor. Here, too, among our small rural communities, can be invested for great good some of the money gathered for the "benighted heathen." The condition requires a young minister who enters into the sports and amusements and recreations of the boys and girls, for this is the road that leads most directly to clean living.

Attention by the bishops and their brethren to this situation; a small share of the money now sent to foreign missions amid loud hosannas and much newspaper publicity—will help where help should first be given—at home.

#### Wander-Thirst

By B. MACARTHUR

THERE are some who want the sea,  
And some who want the pine,  
But pine and sea are both for me  
Since wander-thirst is mine.  
The long trail-call is on me  
Wherever I may be;  
I'm blessed or cursed with wander-thirst,  
And so the Road for me.

THE Road that girths the hemispheres!  
What witchery it gains  
When the wide earth leaps before you  
With the sunlight and the rains!  
When the mist is on the meadows,  
And the traveler casts his load,  
Oh! the moonlight and the shadows  
And the magic of the Road.

SO long its length has led me  
O'er continent and sea  
That I have power to become  
Whatever I wish to be;  
From the lark that rules the meadows  
To the coyote in the hills—  
I may be any wild thing  
My vagrant fancy wills.

SOMETIMES I am a sea-gull  
Where the shouting combers crash;  
I swoop and dip where blue tide-rip  
And spume and spindrift flash;  
Where the wicked little cat's-paws  
Whisk across the ground-swell's breast,  
Or the oily sea lifts lazily  
With storm-clouds in the west.

AND I have been a fir-tree  
In a bull-cik's mating ground;  
I've heard the hill-wind singing  
Upon his midnight round;  
I watched the patient foot-hills  
And saw the growing light  
Of coming morn when day was born  
From out the womb of Night.

JUST now I am a white beach;  
Behind me grasses sway,  
Before me hiss of sea-foam kiss  
And slap of lazy spray;  
The snipe that pipe at daybreak,  
The lost things thrown ashore,  
Here find a home 'mid stranded foam  
And crashing combers' roar.

SO some may want the sea,  
And some may want the pine,  
But pine and sea are both for me  
Since wander-thirst is mine.  
The long trail-call is on me  
Wherever I may be;  
I'm blessed or cursed with wander-thirst,  
And so the Road for me.

## The way of the world is hard —jars and jolts physical and mental

The way of  
"Live"  
Rubber  
Heels  
is easy,  
graceful,  
jarless.

Step lively.



Wear  
O'Sullivan's  
"Live"  
Rubber  
Heels and be  
hale & happy.  
50 cents, all  
shoe dealers.

**Listen:** Every bit of delicate machinery that man produces carries with it springs, ball bearings, shock absorbers, rubber tires and such like to lessen the wear and tear; yet man, the inventor of things, places a bit of hard leather beneath his heels and stamps his way along, with never a thought for his well-balanced self. Be consistent! If you put a shock absorber on your automobile to save its machinery, do as much for your own body. Have a pair of O'Sullivan's Heels of Live Rubber attached to your shoes.

O'Sullivan's Heels of Live Rubber cost 50 cents attached and wear twice as long as leather. There are no other Heels of "Live" Rubber, nor other real rubber heels, although there are some so called. They cost as much and are worthless. When your dealer cannot supply you, send 35 cents and diagram of heel to the makers and get a pair by return mail.

O'SULLIVAN RUBBER CO. LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

## "Go by the Name!"

You can't tell from looking at a chain what's inside of it

A gold filled, or plated chain }  
A solid gold chain, or } all look alike when new  
A SIMMONS chain }

But look for the name on the swivel of

## SIMMONS CHAINS AND Fobs

and you will get a chain that costs little or no more than the gold filled or plated kind; yet, in service and satisfaction, is the practical equivalent of solid gold.

The reason is a Simmons chain has a thick shell of solid gold—two to three times as thick as the ordinary gold filled or plated chains. By the time this thick shell has worn through, a solid gold chain will have worn thin to the breaking point.

By getting Simmons chains, you save from three-fourths to four-fifths the first cost of a solid gold chain, and one-half to two-thirds the cost of repairing each time, that it wears thin.

At the same time you can take advantage of the changing styles, without extra expense.

Ask your jeweler to show you Simmons chains today. Let us send you our booklet of late ideas to help you make your selections. Your jeweler can give you what you want. If he hasn't it in stock, he will order it.

Send coupon below

R. F. SIMMONS COMPANY  
Attleboro, Mass.

Out this out, sign and mail to R. F. Simmons Co., Attleboro, Mass.

for free booklet of helpful suggestions for selecting chains and fobs.

My Jeweler's Name

Street Address

My Name

Street Address

City State

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## Mallory Hats

Cravenetted

SOFT HAT OR STIFF—FAIR WEATHER OR STORMY



Very Genuine Mallory  
Cravenetted Hat Bears  
This Trade-Mark

### Style

New, exclusive shapes and shades—becoming refined lines—absolutely correct style—the finest fur felt.

Since 1823 Mallory Hats have been famous for their quality and style.

### Service

In these hats you also get the weather-proof feature, which comes from the cravenetting process.

You can get this exclusive weather insurance only in Mallory Hats.

This treatment does not change the texture or appearance of the material at all—simply makes it weatherproof. That is why Mallory Hats stay new.

## All That You Like In a Hat

\$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00

Dealers Everywhere Have Them Send for Free Booklet

In New York City, 1133 Broadway  
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& Sons  
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Cor. B'way  
New York

Factory:  
Danbury  
Connecticut



## Williams' Shaving Stick

The kind that won't smart or dry on the face

THE lather from Williams' Shaving Soap is quick, abundant and lasting, softening, soothing and comforting.



Williams' Quick and Easy Shaving Powder affords the same rich, creamy lather that distinguishes Williams' Shaving Stick.

Sample of either Williams' Shaving Stick or Williams' Shaving Powder mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps. Address

The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.



## DOUBLE YOUR STRENGTH IMPROVE YOUR HEALTH LENGTHEN YOUR LIFE

The experience of my patrons throughout the world proves that you can actually double your constitutional and muscular strength by following my system of Condensed Exercise from 10 to 20 minutes daily with my patented Mechanical

## AUTOMATIC EXERCISER

which is constructed on correct physiological principles. It supplies better facilities for strength building than can be found in any gymnasium.

Its unique construction adapts itself to the requirements of all the members of a family.  
MY 32-PAGE BOOKLET, LIFE'S BACKBONE describes and illustrates the unique mechanism of my invention and its numerous applications. Enclose 4c for postage. Address Prof. ADRIAN P. SCHMIDT, 1942-47 Broadway, New York

## Making New Plants

(Concluded from page 27)

flowers have their own combinations of colors, one is little attacked by mildew, and in all these peculiarities he sees the starting-points of new races, and he asks me to save for him the seeds from certain plants. This man sees several years of new work in every tomato patch and every oat field.

The suggestion that I mean to leave in the reader's mind is that there are other joys in the growing of plants than those that come from the gratification of the senses of sight and taste and smell. There is no garden plot or farm field, nor even any weed patch, however small or large or good or bad, that does not yield this wholesome satisfaction to the observant eye.

### Establishing the Ideal

THE first thing that a plant breeder does is to arrive at a judgment as to the kind of plant that should be produced. Perhaps he wants an earlier melon; a frost-proof orange; a rust-proof bean; a heavily hay-yielding timothy grass; a better gluten-bearing wheat; a hardier apple tree; a cleaner red in a carnation or better substance in a gladiolus; a smoother potato; a drought-resisting cotton; a more productive buckwheat; a short-straw oat that will not lodge. He sees the deficiencies in our present plants, and sets out to remedy them by producing varieties or strains with the desired qualities.

Looking to the future, our imaginations picture some of the things that must come. The meat-eating habit, for example, is loosening its hold. In time it will wholly pass, not only as insanitary, but as unworthy a highly developed people. Before it passes, however, we must develop our vegetable products to such an extent (and also learn to cook them so well) that they will naturally take the place of a carnivorous diet.

Having established his ideal, the plant breeder sets out to reach it; and here is the rub. Every problem has its own line of approach, and, for the most part, the work must be left to the professional or expert. But there is no mystery in it, more than in any other plain scientific work.

The plant breeder studies the habits and variations of plants, experiments in the hereditary transmission of characters, changes the environment of plants to make them vary, crosses kinds that possess qualities which he would like to combine in the offspring, usually grows considerable numbers of seedlings from his selected and crossed seeds to increase the chances of success; and he keeps patient record of all his work to guide him in the future and to enable him to deduce laws and to cast up probabilities.

Probably more than half the colleges of agriculture, as well as the United States Department of Agriculture, are now doing work in plant breeding, without ostentation or public acclaim. Very substantial results have already been secured, but it will be fifty years yet before any greatly marked results are secured in the constructive development of the vegetable kingdom; but the result is bound to be marked, and we shall have a class of products that we do not know to-day, to supplement the kinds that we now grow.

### Suggestions for the Grower

I CAN NOT make my reader a plant breeder; but I want to open his mind to a great line of progress that is little realized.

I desire to say to him that it will pay him increasingly, as plant-breeding methods improve, to take good care to purchase only well-bred seeds, not only of choice flowers and high-class vegetables, but of field crops as well. It is not enough that seeds be true to name, clean of weeds, and strong enough to grow; they should also have good ancestry or pedigree.

I wish to suggest further, that he will find it to be pleasant and profitable work himself to improve the strain in some one or more of the plants that he cultivates. This can often be easily accomplished by using seed from marked plants of superior excellence, sowing these by themselves to avoid crossing with other plants, the following year again selecting out the best for seed.

The grower of a small garden should be able to derive special personal satisfaction from this careful plant-selection effort, because the small differences are in themselves so interesting and the results are generally so readily secured. The effort is worth all it costs in training a person to see what he looks at, if in nothing more. The most satisfactory garden is not the one that is most perfect in the eyes of a gardener, but the one that has the most meaning.



## Maintenance Cost Guaranteed On Waverley Motor Trucks

You know, before you buy the vehicle, just how much it is going to cost to run.

For an ironclad maintenance contract may be made with our dealers at a certain figure—varying of course with the size of the truck.

These maintenance contracts are already in operation in Indianapolis and we have made arrangements with dealers in many places to furnish them.

If your business involves the uses of delivery wagons making from ten to fifty miles a day, write us. For within that field the electric truck is far the most economical method of delivery.

## Waverley ELECTRIC MOTOR TRUCKS

If motor delivery, in our judgment, is not suited to your business we will tell you so frankly. For one reason why the use of motor trucks is not more general today is that they have been sold indiscriminately, without regard to the needs of the individual merchant.

When you write us we will give you detailed figures, applicable to your own business, about cost. We will tell you exactly the figure per month at which you can contract to maintain the truck.

Then compare these figures with your present delivery charges, item by item. If the saving justifies the investment, you'll want a Waverley. If it doesn't you won't—and we wouldn't sell you one if you did.

Give us some of the particulars about your business when writing, so that we can answer intelligently. We make different types of Waverley trucks for different business needs.

But write today: for if you can use a motor truck the saving will be so big it's worth going after in a hurry.

### THE WAVERLEY COMPANY

254 S. East Street

Indianapolis, Ind.

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



# The Soft, Stylish Hose Are Holeproof

No other hosiery on the market is equal to Holeproof in comfort and style.

It is made of the very finest yarns, and in the lightest weights, if you want them, also in the heavier weights to wear with low shoes in cold weather.

No matter what your preferences are in regard to hose you can suit them in Holeproof. The dealers are showing Holeproof now in all the latest, stylish colors—six pairs guaranteed six months.

Try genuine Holeproof—today. See what they're like.



We spend \$33,000 yearly for inspection; but we know every pair that goes out is perfect.

## Developed Through 38 Years

Holeproof Hosiery was not made in a minute, like hundreds of brands which were made to compete with it.

We have had 38 years' experience.

No maker with any less experience will ever make hose as good as Holeproof.

## The Original Guaranteed Hose

Holeproof were the first hose sold under a guarantee for wear.

Twelve years ago we discovered that the hose we were making could be guaranteed.

We at once sold them that way and their success was phenomenal from the very first.

We could not today make hose so good were it not for the fact that we sell in such quantities.

Though we pay more for material than we did a year ago, we have not raised the price to you. You may as well have the best hose made when they cost just the same as inferior grades.

## Our Costly Yarn

We pay an average of 70 cents per lb. for yarn when we could buy yarn for less than half that.

But we use the finest selected Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton, 3 ply yarns. The price that we pay is the top market price.

The yarn is the best cotton yarn in the world—the softest, lightest, most pliable, and strongest. No other even begins to compare with it.

## Our Expensive Process

Holeproof is made in the costliest way where that way is best.

We have imported expensive machines simply because they better a *single stitch*.

One gigantic apparatus that merely helps make fast colors cost to install more than \$5,000.

## Look for "Holeproof" on the Toe

If the hose have something else printed on them they are not the original guaranteed hose—not genuine Holeproof Hose with 38 years of experience knit into every inch of them.

They are not what you want—if you want the best hose ever made.

The genuine "Holeproof" is sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealer's name on request or we'll ship direct where we have no dealer, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.



**TRY THEM  
TODAY**

## FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Our famous 25c hose have never been equaled at the price.

But our 50c hose (Holeproof Lustre Hose, Mercerized) and our 75c hose (Holeproof Silk Hose) are the very finest hose to be had regardless of what hose cost.

All that you pay over these prices is waste. You can't get hose any better. Although made in the lightest weights and with the softest yarns we still guarantee the wear.

Six pairs of Holeproof Lustre Hose in a box—guaranteed six months—Price \$3.00.

Three pairs of Holeproof Silk Sox in a box—guaranteed three months—Price \$2.00.

Write for Free Book "How To Make Your Feet Happy"

**THE HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO., 506 Fourth Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

Tampico News Co., S. A., City of Mexico, Agents for Mexican Republic.

# Are Your Hose Insured?

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

No. 909

Price \$5.00



When you buy a Knit Coat, look first for the name "Bradley." It protects you against inferiority—insures lasting service and perfect satisfaction.

## Bradley Knit Coats

are made in many styles and all sizes for men, women, boys and girls; at prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$10.00. Bradley Knit Auto Coats, \$5.00 to \$10.00.

The one illustrated above is knit from the finest quality pure worsted yarn, with flat Jersey trimming around collar and down front and has handsome pearl buttons—medium weight, for office, golf, motor-ing or athletics, and comes in a variety of colors. Sold by leading dealers everywhere for only \$5.00, or sent prepaid upon receipt of chest measure and price, if your dealer cannot supply you.

Fill out and mail us the coupon below for the Bradley Style Book, which illustrates and describes the full line of Bradley Knit Goods.

## Bradley Full-Fashioned V-Neck Mufflers

(Patented 1908, 1909 and 1910)

are now recognized as the standard throughout the world. The famous Bradley "V" Neck Muffler, because of merit alone outsells and out-wears any muffler ever offered. It possesses style, fit and appearance all its own.

At 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50 or \$1.75 (ac-cording to quality) it affords high-est value—gives the greatest measure of service and satisfaction.

You want the best—you'll get it always in the Bradley.

Nearly every good store—in many lines—sells and guaran-tees the genuine Bradley "V" Neck Mufflers, Scarfs and Knit Coats. If yours does not, send us your dealer's name on the coupon below, and we will see you are supplied.

Bradley Knitting Co.,  
117 Bradley Street,  
Delavan, Wisconsin.

Mail the  
Coupon  
Right  
Now



Name .....

Address .....

Town ..... State .....

I trade with .....

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

## The New Football Game

(Concluded from page 24)

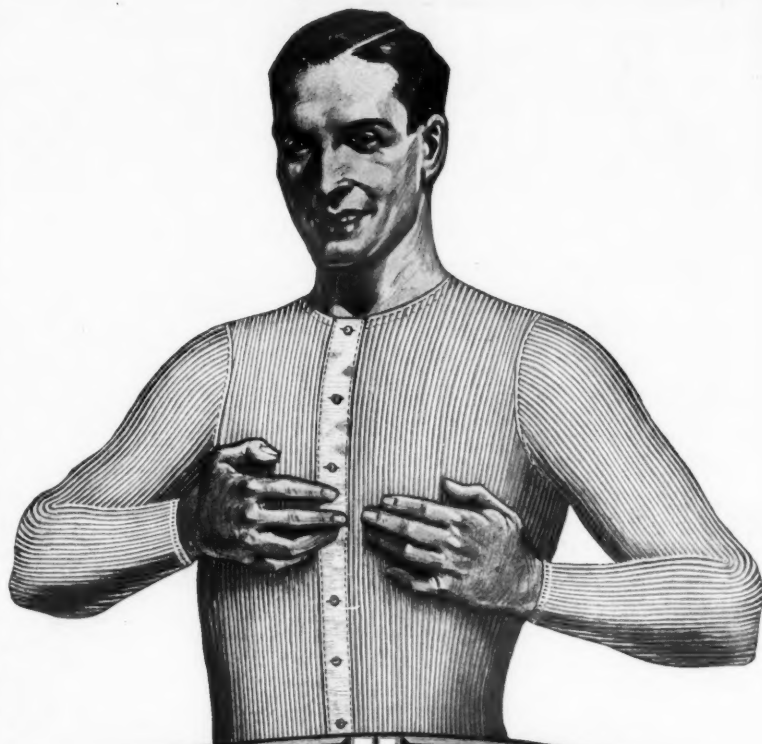
mean the return of the brilliant long side passes such as were thrown years ago by Henry B. Twombly, Paul T. Kimball, and Frank A. Mason. Best and most inter-esting of all, it would seem that the aboli-tion of aid to the runner but the retention of the requirement of gaining ten yards in three plays should force the return of that beautiful feature of bygone days, the passing of the ball from man to man as runner after runner is tackled. There was a time before the origination of the in-exorable order of safe and close play, "Hold the ball," when it was not infre-quent to see the ball transferred as many as five times in a single running play. It is natural that football should find partizans in the participants of each one of its periods, but those who view im-partially the entire history of the inter-collegiate game truthfully assert that this style of game, the style of the early and middle '80s, was a beautiful and brilliant game, and, what is of prime importance in these precarious times, it was safe. Those were the days when protective parapher-nalia were unnecessary and unknown. There were no nose guards, no head gear, and no rattan greaves. The Cabots, Bells, Terrys, and Moffats played in flannel breeches without quilting and without pads. There was no hospital list to inflame the hostile and amuse the humorous. Even minor in-juries were so infrequent that game upon game was waged between Harvard, Penn-sylvania, Princeton, and Yale without one substitution among the players.

### A New Back Field Arrangement

AT THE most, however, these attractive old plays can not be more than inci-dents in the new game. The forward pass, the on-side kick, and many more novelties of modern times are still with us. True, the revised rules have put a crimp upon the forward pass and the on-side kick by the establishment of a zone of twenty yards immediately behind the defensive line of scrimmage beyond which a forward pass may not be thrown and within which an on-side kick may not be recovered. Never-theless, each of these plays as major strategy is still available. Under all former revisions of the game the tendency of the coaches has been to find a sym-metrical formation in which to group the backs so as to threaten every point in the line from one formation. The familiar example of this grouping for many years has been the straight line of three backs behind the center. With the addition of the quarter-back to the back field it is probable that the standard formation eventually to evolve under the new rules will be the arrangement of these four players in the form of a crescent, the tips five yards back of the line of scrimmage so as to qualify for the delivery of a kick or a forward pass, as required by a new rule, kicks and passes within that distance being prohibited. The middle men of this crescent will be found about three yards from the line and stationed slightly to the outside of the guards. A variation of this formation frequently will be made by reversing the crescent so that the tips will be near the line and the middle men five yards distant. The most abundant and brilliant plays will come from the right of the second man to run forward with the ball. From this source will spring quick dashes into the line at every point, feints, double passes, and end runs in rapid and bewildering variety. Even the rule which permits a withdrawn player to return to the game is brimming with strategic possibilities. Through this privilege the man with one great specialty may be sent into the game to perform his special, artful play, return to the benches and later reappear and repeat his perfor-mance. This suggestion recalls the sudden appearance at a critical juncture in the Harvard-Yale contest of 1908 of the great goal kicker, Victor Kennard, and his im-mediate capture of the game by dropping a goal from the field on his first play. With many Kennards and Cunninghams throughout the country this rule may make some football history.

### The Spirit of Sportsmanship

CONSIDERING the code as a whole, it affords the medium for a safe and interesting game. The most rule makers can accomplish, however, is to provide op-portunities. To maintain the popularity of football, to quell reproach and to safe-guard its very existence requires that it shall be played in the chivalrous spirit of ideal sportsmanship. That spirit seems to evade or break a rule. It renders the restraint of officials unnecessary and their rulings merely formal. It strives keenly to excel and valiantly to win, but it de-mands that defeat shall be honorable and that victory shall be fair.



## It Feels so Good and Wears so Well

YOU will not regret changing from light-weight to Winter-weight under-wear—if you buy *Velvetrib* Underwear.

For *Velvetrib* is as agreeable to the skin—as grateful to the body, as the softest, silkiest gauze. It gives luxurious warmth without the itchy, woolly irritation.

*Velvetrib* Underwear yields as readily to your movements as your own skin. It fits the body glove-like and never loses shape. Great underwear to live in. It feels so good and wears so well.

# Velvetrib Oneita Knit UNDERWEAR For Men and Boys

*Velvetrib* fabric is made of two layers closely inter-woven. This construction permits of great warmth without coarseness of yarn or bulkiness of fabric.

It is alike on both sides and possesses the softness of fleece-lined underwear with-out its fuzziness or rigidity. By actual test *Velvetrib* Fabric shows 80 to 100% more tensile strength than any other under-wear fabric of equal weight.

And *Velvetrib* Underwear is made as strong as its fab-ric. Seams are double lock-stitched. Parts where strain and wear come are taped and reinforced. A *Velvetrib* garment has no weak spots.

ONEITA KNITTING MILLS, Mill 8, Utica, N. Y.  
Makers of famous Oneita Union Suits and other Oneita-Knit Underwear

There are at least two seasons' wear in *Velvetrib* Underwear.

### Velvetrib Underwear is Guaranteed

to give satisfactory service in every respect without irrita-tion to the skin, shrinking, ripping, tearing, bagging—or money back.

*Velvetrib* is made of espe-cially prepared Egyptian yarn. In medium and heavy weights for men and boys.

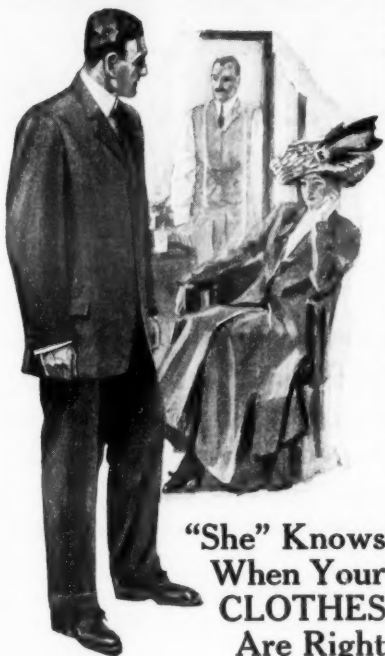
**MEN'S** Separate Garments \$1.  
Union Suits - - \$2.  
**BOYS'** Separate Garments 50c  
Union Suits - - \$1.

*Velvetrib* Union Suits are Perfection in fit and comfort.

If your dealer doesn't sell *Velvetrib* send us his name. We'll mail you booklet, sam-ple of fabric, and see that you are supplied.

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S





"She" Knows  
When Your  
CLOTHES  
Are Right

**T**HE Merchant Tailor models and stitches your personality into your clothes. A suit made by him is as exclusively you as is your portrait.

## STEIN WOOLENS

"SPECIAL DESIGNS"

add exclusiveness of fabric. The "Special Designs" in *Stein Woolens* are found *only* in the Merchant Tailor's shop.

*Stein Woolens* have that high standard of quality which makes them worthy of the Merchant Tailor's artistic skill and of the wearer's distinctive personality.

*Stein Woolens* are absolutely dependable---the product of the best mills in Great Britain and America---every thread pure wool and fast color---guaranteed by your tailor and S. Stein & Co.

A suit made of *Stein Woolens* will give satisfactory wear and keeps its shape to the very end. Telephone your tailor to show you samples of Stein "Special Designs" or call on him today and look at the goods in the piece.

**S. STEIN & CO.**

Foreign and Domestic  
Woolens

FIFTH AVE. and 18th ST.  
NEW YORK



*Stein Woolens for women* have the same superlative quality that distinguishes the *Stein Woolens* for men. Ask your Ladies' Tailor.

## The Bird of Mystery

(Concluded from page 26)

is good, the best hunting being afforded by the sections adjacent to the Kankakee marshes and the lake edges in the northern portion. In Massachusetts, woodcock formerly bred plentifully in all counties except Dukes and Nantucket; but now they are said to be rare as breeders. Flight birds arrive in late October or early November, settling in the valleys watered by the Connecticut River. The open season is October 15 to November 15. In New Jersey, where much excellent woodcock ground is furnished by the swamps and where woodcock are fairly plentiful, hunting is permitted during the latter half of November and the month of December. Most of the Southern States have extended seasons: Alabama, from September 1 to March 15, and they have been reported as appearing in that State as early as the middle of August; in Georgia, where a stricter law is likely to be enacted during the present session of the General Assembly, the open season is from November 15 to March 15. Practically all the States provide for both resident and non-resident licenses, the former cost quite small, the latter averaging about twelve dollars.

### Ideal Places for Woodcock

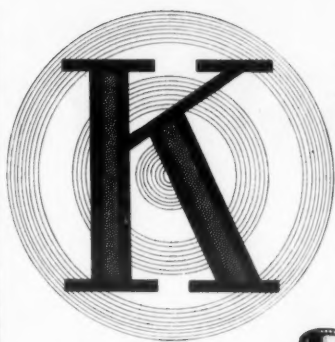
**T**HE South, which has furnished so many varieties of excellent hunting, is almost prodigal in supplying woodcock. Throughout the great sweep of Southern coast country where, in spite of voracious lumber companies, there still remain thousands of acres of pine timber, woodcock may be found from November until March. The level woodlands, carpeted with broom-sedge, are crossed and recrossed at short intervals by bushy savannas, damp and reedy thickets of myrtle and sweet-bay, and long stretches of sluggish or stagnant water that support swampy growths. These "branches," as they are called, are ideal places for woodcock. They are also the favorite haunts of deer and turkeys. While hunting deer in South Carolina during the season of 1909, the driver, who takes the dogs through the middle of the branch, frequently reported that he had flushed a dozen or more woodcock in stretches not more than a quarter of a mile long. In the big cypress swamps along the lower reaches of the rivers, woodcock are always to be found in abundance. And the shooting there is as nearly perfect as it could be, and the going just difficult enough to add zest to the sport. The swamps, except in times of freshet, are easily accessible and furnish a reasonably dry footing. Beneath the giant patriarch trees there is a growth of scrub canes two or three feet high, and here the woodcock are plentiful. The shooting is fast and the marking down of birds is certain. As a side-trip for sportsmen who go South for quail and ducks, woodcock shooting in the pine woods or on the swamp edges in the delta country watered by the Great Pedee, the Santee, and the Savannah Rivers is recommended.

For proper woodcock shooting a good dog is about as essential as for quail. He should be a close and careful ranger; and though he will be liable to flush most of the birds, he will still have found them, which is the important thing. A man walking through the brush will stumble on two or three wild ones, where a dog will put up a dozen.

### A Nobility of Demeanor

**T**HE best kind of a gun for woodcock is one that scatters well, a short-brush gun, light and handy. Most of the shots will be close and quick, with all sorts of leafy screens intervening; for few indeed are the long open drags at this prince of the shadowy swamps. Most sportsmen use a light charge of powder and No. 9 or 10 shot. Either one will do, as it takes very little to bring a woodcock down. If once struck he is apt to give up immediately, and, wounded, he seldom attempts to struggle away or to hide as a quail invariably does. A woodcock, fixing you with those great solemn, sententious eyes, will let you pick him up without making an effort to escape, without protest save that of his proudly reproachful glance. He has the dignity of a grand duke, and even in death he is patronizing.

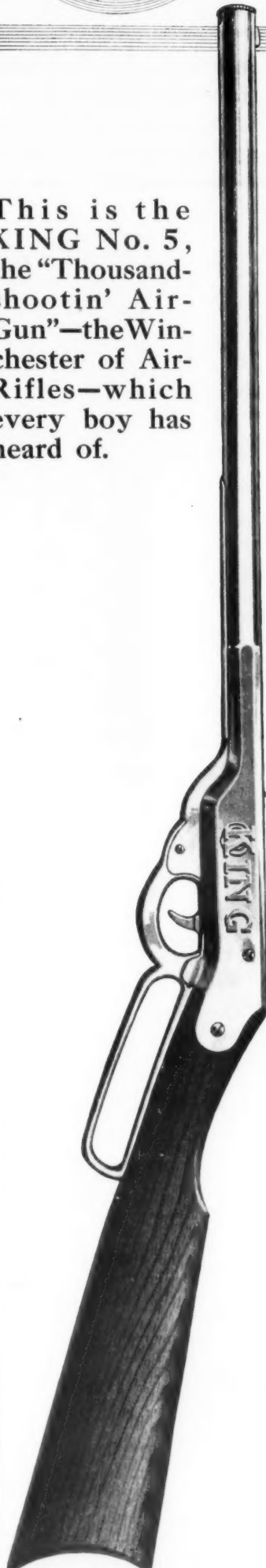
There is a marked nobility about a woodcock's demeanor and an innate hauteur and superiority about his manner. He is an aristocrat of the ancient blood. Few other birds, save the bald eagle, give the sportsman so complete a sense of his inferiority. In fact, a true sportsman loves a live woodcock so much better than a dead one that a kill may make him less light-hearted than a miss. And when his splendid royal friend of the air decides to take his august presence to inaccessible retreats beyond the river where pestilent gunners are not, a generous hunter can always, "perishing with grace on his lips and courtesy in his heart," wish him Bon voyage!



# KING

## AIR RIFLES

This is the KING No. 5, the "Thousand-shootin' Air-Gun"—the Winchester of Air-Rifles—which every boy has heard of.



When you get your air-rifle, look for the word "KING" on the side-plate.

**W**OULD you like to own a real gun that you can be proud of? Of course you would!

Every true American boy is a gun-lover. He wants to be a good shot, and to have the steady nerve and cool head that have always been true American qualities.

If you buy a KING, you will have a gun that will shoot straight, and that will also teach you to be level-headed, self-reliant and courageous.

It isn't a dangerous powder-rifle; isn't made to kill things, and is one that your father and mother should be glad to have you own.

But it's a real gun, just the same, that will test the marksmanship of a grown man. It will make you a good shot, and teach you to be careful and cautious, so you can be trusted with any gun when you're older.

### THE KING AIR-RIFLE

is made for out-door target-practice. It shoots air-rifle shot by compressed air (BB shot can be used, but is not as good, because it is less uniform in size).

In marksmanship it's the learning how that counts, and it is important to have the right gun to learn with. No other air-rifle looks as much like a real gun, shoots so accurately, is as strong, or is made in as many styles, as the KING. It is the "Winchester" of air-rifles, made by the originators of the air-gun, who invented all improvements.

If you don't insist on having the KING some other boy will have a better and handsomer rifle than yours.

The KING 1000 shot (The Thousand-shootin' Air-gun) is a hammerless repeater with lever action. The magazine holds 1000 air-rifle shot and loads automatically. You can shoot them out one at a time, as you can with a Winchester. Price \$22.00 (with gun-metal finish \$24.50).

The KING 500-shot (No. 4) resembles No. 5 in style and appearance, but is a little smaller. There are many other models, from 50c to \$1.25, and the KING Pop-Gun for the little fellows, 25c.

Send today for our handsomely illustrated KING Catalog with full description of all KING Models. Read it over and then go to any sporting-goods, hardware or toy-store, and see the guns themselves. If they show you some other make, insist on seeing the KING, too. You can tell the difference at a glance. The real KING looks more like a real gun, is made stronger and has the word KING on the side-plate.

If you can't get the KING in your town, send the money to us and we will ship you the ones you select, express prepaid.

### The Markham Air-Rifle Company

The Original and Largest Air-Rifle Factory in the World

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# Howard E. Coffin's Is the New

Howard E. Coffin built the four cylinder Oldsmobile, the Thomas-Detroit 40, the Chalmers-Detroit 40, the Chalmers-Detroit 30. He is President of the Society of Automobile Engineers, Chairman of the Technical Committee of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers and Chairman of the Rules Committee of the Manufacturers Contest Association. *His masterpiece is the HUDSON "33."*

Howard E. Coffin designed the HUDSON "33."

He is in constant personal charge of its manufacture.

That fact guarantees, to those who know, that this new car is today's greatest achievement in automobile designing. It represents the only great step in advance made in this industry this year.

Because of that fact, dealers placed orders for ten thousand of his cars—our whole year's production—before the first car went out.

Never before was such a tribute paid to any master of this craft.

No other name means so much in the development of the automobile. Howard E. Coffin has designed and superintended the building of four famous successful cars. His motor designs are today used by a dozen leading manufacturers. Transmissions and axles of his design are in daily use upon thousands of well-known cars of forty different makes. A large percentage of the better American cars are using the system of lubrication which he brought out six years ago.

Manufacturers and dealers will tell you that Howard E. Coffin has no superior as a motor car designer.

All in the industry know his work. Men at the bench in all factories, and repairmen all over America, use his name in connection with some device on an automobile, just as the name of Thomas A. Edison is used by electricians.

During the first few years of the industry Mr. Coffin made frequent visits to all the famous factories of Europe. Of recent years, however, European engineers have been coming to America to see what Mr. Coffin has done and to work under his direction.

In the Hudson factory you will find many who are here for that purpose. They have come from England, from France and from Germany, to work under this genius, whose fame is known wherever the automobile is known.

Howard E. Coffin has been a great teacher. Many engineers prominent in the industry have worked under him to learn by his example. In the plants of the Packard, the Stoddard-Dayton, the Franklin and the Chalmers, are men prominent in the engineering departments who were his assistants.



The Master Builder of Motor Cars  
Who devotes his time exclusively to the Hudson

The chief designers of eight well-known and successful American cars received their early instruction from Mr. Coffin.

Is it then any wonder that, before a single car was ready for delivery, the shrewdest buyers in the country should place orders for all of our product? These men came from all parts of the country and from abroad. They had their pick of a dozen well-known cars that had in the past year built up excellent reputations for their makers. But these buyers knew what Howard E. Coffin has done for the advancement of the industry and would not leave Detroit until they were assured that they should be given a quantity of his cars.

They look upon anything that Howard E. Coffin does in connection with an automobile as being the last word in motor car engineering.

## Cars Better and Better Costs Lower and Lower

Each of Howard E. Coffin's cars has been a leader of its time.

Each has increased the standard of automobile construction and each has set a new lower price record for cars of quality. Each has been an advance step in reducing the cost of automobile upkeep.

The Oldsmobile sold at \$2,750.

The Chalmers-Detroit 30 was the first really successful car of value ever produced at its price—\$1,500.

The HUDSON "33" sells at \$1,250.

Each car has marked a distinct advancement toward simplicity.

There are approximately 1800 fewer parts in the HUDSON "33" chassis than in the average automobile selling under \$2,000.

This reduces cost and makes upkeep cheaper.

Fewer parts to make, fewer parts to assemble, fewer parts to wear and get out of adjustment, make it possible to build a better car and sell it at a lower price. It means also that it will cost less per mile to run the HUDSON "33" than it costs to operate more complicated cars.

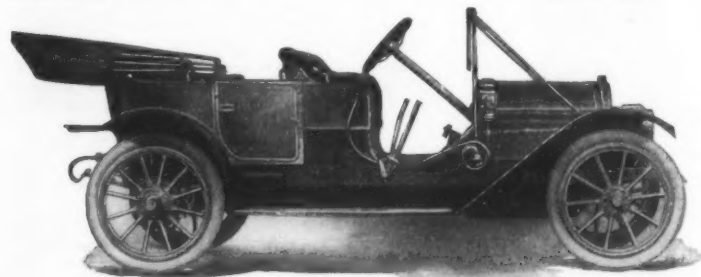
There has been no sacrifice of power, simplicity, quietness, beauty or sturdiness to obtain cheapness.

The HUDSON "33" has all these advantages.

No other car at any price has in combination the distinctive features which distinguish the HUDSON "33."

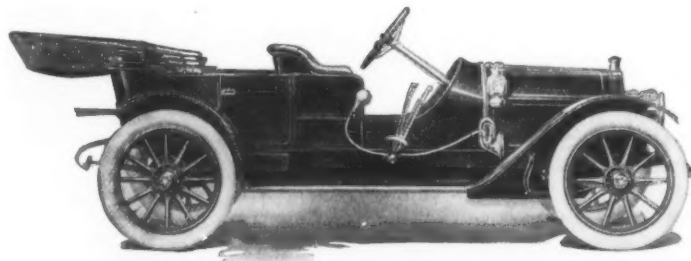
## What Racing Cars Taught

Howard E. Coffin has designed some of the most famous speed and contest cars America has produced. His sole purpose for entering his cars in these contests was to locate, in the gruelling grind of a Glidden Tour or a 200 mile road race, weaknesses that three years' ordinary use would never indicate.



114-inch wheel base, extra large steering wheel, 34-inch wheels with Quick Detachable Rims, 33 horse-power, five passenger. The body of aluminoid sheet metal throughout. The foot boards of solid cast aluminum. Special attention has been given in this model to riding comfort. The rear seat is wide, tilts backward, is deep and low to the floor. It is equipped with dust guard over the springs and spring anchors.

Touring Car  
**\$1250**



114-inch wheel base, extra large steering wheel, 34-inch wheels with Quick Detachable Rims, 33 horse-power. Particularly we emphasize in this model the slant of the steering column and lowering seat. This model is intended for those who desire a four passenger car but do not wish the added weight of a five passenger body. The body aluminoid sheet metal throughout with foot boards of solid cast aluminum. An extremely comfortable car.

Pony Tonneau  
**\$1300**



# Masterpiece Hudson "33"

Mr. Coffin tells in a book which will be sent to any address, things that every motorist should know. He explains why automobiles wear out quickly. Why repairs are frequently needed, and shows how he eliminates much of these difficulties in the HUDSON "33." Every motorist should read this book, and understand the details of the last development in automobile construction. Send your name.

In this way he has learned faster than it would have been possible by any other means. The performance of every car was carefully watched. Every fault was quickly located. If a motor had a tendency to overheat, if an axle or spring developed an unsuspected weakness, it was at once corrected.

Howard E. Coffin was not half so much interested in the advertising obtained in a contest as he was in discovering the weaknesses of his cars. He wanted every car to give the satisfaction that ordinary service demanded. Therefore, he never deceived himself. The cars he entered were just like those that were sold.

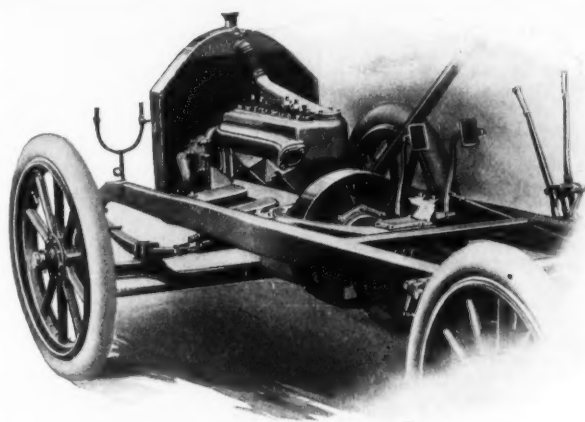
Each new contest taught him something new.

In the HUDSON "33" is combined all that he has learned in these years of careful testing and experimenting.

That is how he discovered the damaging effects of dust and why he has made the HUDSON "33" a dust proof car. He found that the sand that is sucked through the radiator collects upon the delicate valve mechanism and grinds away the adjustments as so much emery dust would do. To overcome this in the HUDSON "33" he protects the valves by easily removed plates. This keeps the dust out of the motor, deadens the sound of the valve action and prevents the oil from leaking out. All parts of the car are dust proof.

He found in these contests that the wheels of the ordinary car are not strong enough. He saw how many accidents resulted from the collapse of the front wheels and so in the HUDSON "33" he uses ten bolts in the spokes, where most other manufacturers use only five. He found a common cause for spring breakage and has a device that will make this trouble practically unknown. He located the cause for body squeaks and so he made a stronger frame for the HUDSON "33" than is used on any car of its weight.

In all details of the car you will find the little things that assure safety, sturdiness and there-



Particular attention is called to the simplicity, accessibility and the general cleanliness of the chassis. The magneto and water pump are in front of the motor and immediately accessible. Valve tappets and mechanism are inclosed with removable dust proofing cover plates. Every part is absolutely dust proof. The frame is stronger and lighter than that used on any other car of its size.

fore low maintenance cost. All nuts are securely held in place by lock washers.

Every adjustment possible has been made automatic. Every part that requires attention is located where it can be reached without inconvenience. He designed this car so that if it ever became necessary to adjust or replace any part it can be done without disturbing other parts. This also cuts down maintenance cost.

## Send For the Book But See the Car

Mr. Coffin has written a book in which he tells the keynote of the HUDSON "33." We want you to have it. Send your name. You should,

however, see this great achievement in automobile engineering.

Experts have crossed the continent, some have come from Europe, to see what Howard E. Coffin has done in his last great step in automobile development. If you are considering buying a car don't you think you should see this wonderful "dust proof" car before you decide, no matter how favorably you may be impressed with some other?

Look at the wonderful simplicity of the chassis. See how accessible all oiling points are. Note the generous provision for strength and the great improvement in the motor design over any other in any car at any price. Stand off from the motor ten feet while it is running. You will hardly be able to hear it, it runs so quietly. Examine the fine quality of finish in every detail and compare its long, low, graceful lines with those of any car on the market.

## The \$1,000 Roadster

This is a beautiful and sturdy car. It is ideal for all runabout service. Every detail in chassis and body is of the highest class. It is speedy and flexible.

Doctors, salesmen and others having need for a car of small cost, of low maintenance expense, that will go anywhere that any car can be driven, should examine the HUDSON \$1,000 Roadster.

The motor develops 26 horse-power. The wheel base is 100 inches with 32-inch wheels. The car is furnished with either a single or double rumble seat, or 25 gallon gasoline tank.

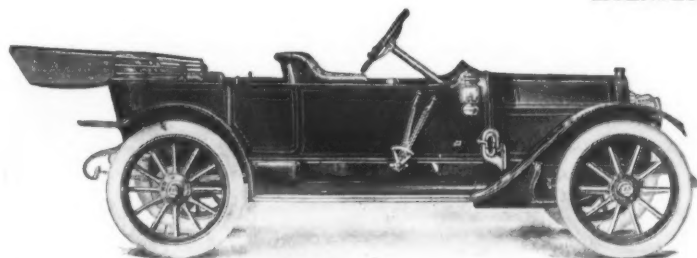
The seating arrangement is extremely comfortable. There is generous leg room and the position of the driver is never cramped.

We have sold a great many of this model to persons who own higher priced cars. The \$1,000 Roadster costs so little to operate that it is just the car for all service that a light car should do.

## HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

2901 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

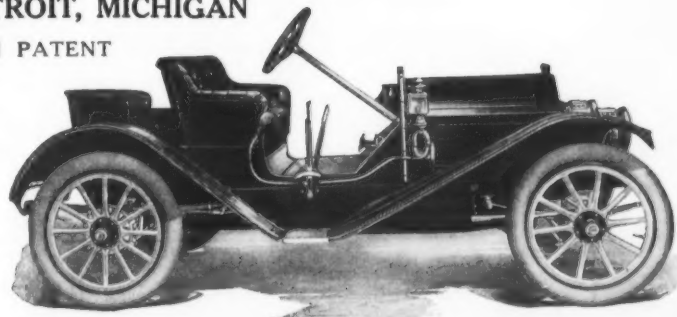
LICENSED UNDER SELDEN PATENT



**Torpedo**  
**\$1350**

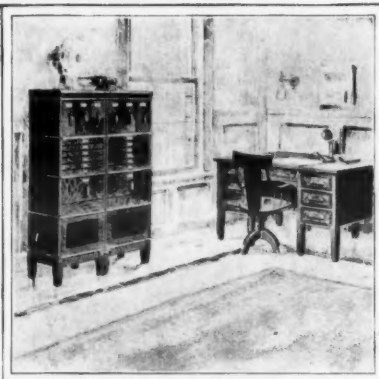
114-inch wheel base, extra large steering wheel, 34-inch wheels with Quick Detachable Rims, 33 horse-power. Five passenger. Gear shift and hand brake lever in same position as upon other models, thus preventing the cramping of the knee and elbow room. Body of aluminoid sheet metal throughout, with double flush side doors in rear and single fore door on the left. The foot boards of solid cast aluminum. Note the long, graceful lines.

*The Most  
Widely  
Copied Car  
in America*



**Roadster**  
**\$1000**

100-inch wheel base, extra large steering wheel, 32-inch wheels, 26 horse-power. Body of the latest roadster type. Large and roomy, with seats handsomely upholstered. 25-gallon gas tank or rumble seat optional. Motor Renault type, four cylinder cast on bloc, 3 1/2-inch bore, 4 1/2-inch stroke. Transmission sliding selective gear type. Three speeds forward and reverse.



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Whenever you invest in Filing Equipment for your Business—Whether you buy merely a card index or a complete outfit for a suite of offices—make **certain** of getting:—

**The very utmost in quality,  
Delivery at once in any quantity,  
Exact duplicates at any future time,  
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Every dealer who sells **Globe-Wernicke** Filing Equipment can promise **prompt** delivery of the largest possible order—

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## The "Inside" of Baseball

Meyers, the catcher of the Giants, remarked that McGraw regarded the hit-and-run as merely spectacular and had shut down on it.

Cy Young, who has pitched in a great league company for twenty-two years, and whose manner strongly resembles that of Diogenes, for calm, unemotional reasonableness, with a touch of suspiciousness (for instance, he said he had known Anson, Kelly, and Gore, and he said it coldly!), remarked that there is more inside ball now than formerly, but not much more. "Things don't change much in this world. I am not sure that the Cubs could beat the old White Stockings of Anson's time. They played inside, all right. I don't believe Mike Kelly ever made an error of judgment, though he used to miff a ball nearly every day. Brains are what is needed. Don't you need brains when you write?" (Here he seemed a bit suspicious.) "All good players have brains, but you can't make brains by drawing diagrams and beating bone-heads with them."

### Indifference to Mechanical Errors

THERE is such a thing as collective intelligence, and this when highly developed is perhaps all there is in effective inside play—and there is such a thing as collective stupidity. Evers, who certainly deserves his reputation for great intelligence, said that some short-stops and second basemen cover the bag alternately, no matter what the play. This is certainly collective stupidity. Tinker and Evers have no such stereotyped rules. Every situation is met as it arises. For many years these men, with Chance and Kling, would practise every morning, developing new plays, planning to meet all combinations, and that they learned their science so well that it became an effective, instinctive art is shown by the remarkable success of the team. Evers said that this morning practise was given up two or three years ago—about the time, Gibson said, that the team was unbeatable. When the artist ceases to make sketches for new effects his vitality begins to fall off. Does this account for the decline of the Cubs?—who, nevertheless, are still at the top.

"Yes," said Evers, "it is inside baseball that gets the best," and yet he himself smiled when he referred to the diagrams drawn to illustrate the inside game. "That is imagination," he remarked, "which is necessary to make good reading."

However the players may differ about inside play, they agree to a man on the need of intelligence. For instance, they are relatively indifferent to mechanical errors—such as muffing a ball or letting a grounder through. Said Leach: "We don't mind mechanical errors, but we hate to make errors of judgment. The fans hoot if we drop a fly ball or fumble a grounder, but neither we nor the management bother about that. But if I make an error of judgment I am gloomy and depressed and begin to wonder if I belong in the big leagues. Honus Wagner and Tinker make many mechanical errors, but who would deny their great usefulness? Errors of that kind may show that a player is a hustler, covers much ground, and is not always thinking about his percentage."

Hal Chase, whom many think the greatest of first basemen, though Evers ranks Chase above him, maintaining that Chase has a spectacular streak in him which makes him prefer to catch a ball with one hand rather than with two, referred, as Evers did, to the nervous strain and need of constant study. "The age of a player is reckoned by the number of years he has played great league baseball. It is that which wears him out. It is a strenuous life. The best players are always studying to remedy their defects. It took me years to learn to hit a low ball, and to do it I changed my style of batting. The catchers and pitchers are always studying the batters, and the batters are studying the pitchers. It is a matter of quickness and sureness of judgment, and of nerve, which we call 'heart.' McGuire, manager of the Cleveland club, said to a young pitcher who had complained of his arm: 'How's your heart?'"

### A Trio of Great Catchers

EVERS said that Kling, after being out of the game for a year, "came back" easily in mechanical work, but that it took him a long time to get back his judgment. He had to get used to some forty or fifty new batters. In Evers's opinion there are only three great catchers to-day—Kling, Archer, and Gibson. Meyers, catcher of New York, said, rather wistfully: "A catcher needs to think quick. That is what he is paid for." All players agree that without a great catcher an otherwise strong team is greatly handicapped. Brid-

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of Carey's Flexible Cement Roofing are recognized by most eminent scientific authority, as well as by leading architects and engineers.

Illustrations are from photographs of the Edison Phonograph Works of Orange, New Jersey (Thomas A. Edison, President), which find perfect protection in—

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It is **EQUALLY** adapted to flat or steep surfaces, wood-sheathing; **CEMENT OR TILE**; large or small buildings.

For proof of its durability, permanent flexibility, absolutely water-tight joints and relatively low cost, ask nearest branch to send a representative, or write the factory direct for free sample, descriptive booklet and address of nearest dealer.

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It is the only low priced, portable typewriter using a ribbon—it is as small as an efficient machine can be (11x5x2 inches—weight 4½ pounds in case). Simplicity makes possible its low cost.

Sent express prepaid to any part of the United States on receipt of price. If the "Bennett" does not wholly meet your requirements, and is returned within ten days of its receipt by you, your money, less express charges, will be refunded.

Send name and address for free illustrated catalog. Agents wanted for a few unfilled territories.

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Dioxogen is the most talked about and the most essential of all toilet and household articles. It prevents infection, it promotes good health and good looks through the medium of hygienic cleanliness. Dioxogen is made exclusively for the personal use of intelligent people; it should not be confused with ordinary "peroxide"—the kind so closely associated with bleaching hair, etc. Send for free 2-oz. trial bottle.

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For Cuts and Wounds





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THE pockets in a coat are meant to be used. But—many a man refrains from using them, because he fears that he'll shape-spoil his whole coatfront.

The ordinary pocket is useless for carrying articles of any weight. The constant pocket-pull of even the necessary articles of everyday need drags the pocket out of shape and the coatfront with it.

## The "BARTELL Patent Pocket"

"The Pocket With The Inner Pleat"

is not a "fad pocket," but the pocket of reason. It is sag-proof. The hidden "inner pleat" expands with the contents of your pocket—takes up all the strain of weighty articles—leaves the outside of the pocket without the suspicion of a pull or pucker—keeps all wrinkles away from the coatfront—preserves the original shapeliness of the whole garment until you discard it.

Garments with "Bartell Patent Pockets" cost you no more than garments without them. Don't you want this priceless improvement, which involves no increase in price to you?

Of course you do! Then,—make your clothier or tailor show you the "Bartell Patent Pocket." Refuse to be "talked out of it." Accept no excuse.

If your clothes-shop can't show you the "Bartell Patent Pocket," write to us for the name of a dealer in your town, who can and will show it to you.

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The Bartell Patent Pocket Company  
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well had an explanation for the rarity of great catchers: "A good arm will make a first-class pitcher, but he may not be a great ball player. But a great catcher needs to have it all—eye, arm, instinct, judgment. He must signal on every play, know instinctively when and where to throw and when not to throw, and know all the batters. He must be a great natural player, and they are rare."

Mathewson emphasizes the mental side of pitching: "The whole thing for the pitcher is to know the batters and their weaknesses. The batters constantly change their styles and that keeps the pitchers guessing." Cy Young, the day after Knight of the New York Americans had hit him for two clean singles, said: "He made those hits off low ones, but two years ago he could not hit a low ball. I'll have to think up something else for him."

### Batting Less Intelligent Than Fielding

PITCHER Dygert of the Philadelphia American club: "A new batter may be a terror for a month. His percentage may be very high, but when the pitchers have studied him, he may flatten out like a punctured balloon and go back to the minors." Dygert is much impressed with the difficulties a pitcher may have with himself. It is quite as important to overcome himself as it is to fool the other fellow: "If a pitcher thinks he is going to lose, he can not get right by any effort of the will, for the effort itself shows he half thinks he is wrong. He may try his best, but he does not do his best, until he can get his mind straight, and that is often impossible."

In batting, players largely agree that there is very little delicate placing. There is in bunting, and in free hitting a batter may hit in the general direction of a large space left vacant by the need of an infielder to leave his position in order to cover the bag. The great hitters use less intelligence as batters than as fielders. They try to meet the ball squarely, and the position of the ball, whether it is on the inside or outside of the plate, determines its direction. Speaker, the great batter of the Boston Americans, said: "I try very rarely to place and then not at all exactly. I try to hit it on the nose and luck does the rest. The brains are used by the other fellows. The catcher signals where he wants it, the pitcher tries to put it there, the fielders know it, and prepare for a ball on one side of the diamond or the other. And there is not much brains there, either. It is very simple inside play. Luck counts greatly in batting as in everything. No batter knows whether when he hits the ball right it will go into the hands of a fielder or not."

On the subject of luck, Clarke of Pittsburgh and many others spoke impressively. He said: "For weeks a man may hit the ball safe, and then for weeks never hit it safe, though equally well. It is the same in fielding. A whole team may be affected in the same way." The best players seem to feel the need of having the game "break" right. They know, like the wise ones in life, that there is a divinity that shapes our ends, and of that divinity they are devout and awestruck worshipers—of the Goddess Fortune.

Temperament plays an important part in baseball. Some players think that Evers is overrated, but they fail to see the part that spirit plays. Evers prefers to get a base on balls to making a hit. He loves Schulte, whom he calls a great natural batter, partly because Schulte has no interest in his percentage. Evers worries if things go wrong. He loves the game, and to lose is a pain, moral and physical. Schulte got hit in the head with a ball, and hit the next ball pitched over the fence. This gave Evers great esthetic joy.

### Lajoie's Napoleonic Calm

IT IS said that the New York Americans can not play their game if Hal Chase is off. This is not merely because Chase is a great player. He loves the game and is full of life, which he gives to the others. He is buoyant, happy, smiling, and full of exuberance and unnecessary exertion. A girl in the grandstand may improve his game. Wagner also plays with this sort of obvious interest. If he does not hit the ball he is sincerely angry and he works like a coal-stoker. His example is invigorating. Lajoie, the second baseman of the Cleveland nine, is just the opposite of Chase. He is calm, unenthusiastic, never makes an unnecessary motion either at the bat or in the field, and is the embodiment of ease. His playing form is beautiful, of impressively authoritative aspect. Chase thinks Lajoie the greatest player in the game, and this opinion is held by many other intelligent players. His Napoleonic calm is really sublime. Whether this indifference is as useful to his team as the enthusiasm of Wagner, Cobb, or Chase is doubtful. Yet Clarke said of him: "Lajoie's temperament conceals his joy effectively, but it is there just the same."

Actual Size  
"Western" Walnut Grip  
ONE PIECE OF GNARLED CIRCASSIAN WALNUT

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Some revolvers cost more than an Iver Johnson because hours of work with hammer and file are needed to correct the inaccuracies of their hand-made parts. Iver Johnson parts are so absolutely perfect that a thousand revolvers could be taken to pieces, thrown into a heap and reassembled and not one would misfit. A truer, smoother, more durable revolver than the Iver Johnson cannot be made. All springs are of permanent tension piano wire such as are used in U. S. army rifles. Barrel, cylinder and working parts are made of finest steel, forged or hammer refined and tempered. The famous

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It is only one from over a thousand styles and sizes of the famous

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IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



### The Church in Our Town

This is the seventh instalment of "The Church in Our Town" letters which were received and accepted during COLLIER'S recent contest. The prize winners were published in the issue of July 2, and other letters on July 16, August 13, September 10 and 17, and October 8. The contest was suggested by the letter of a New England clergyman which appeared in COLLIER'S for April 9.

#### God's House and Man's House

THE church in our town will be an institutional church. New church buildings will be so built and old ones so remodeled that we shall have seven-day churches instead of one-day churches. The social, intellectual, and recreational life of the men and women and children of the church will center in church activities, as the moral and religious life does. The church will see that something better than silly vaudeville and the public dance are provided.

The young people, in the church building, will have readings, musicales, discussions, theatricals, and vaudeville stunts of their own. In place of the public dance, they will have private social dances in the church building, where they are all acquainted, where the refreshments are wholesome, and the hours reasonable.

Every question of business and every phase of politics will be discussed—fearlessly. Effort will be made to discover what is the right thing to do in buying and selling, in taking profits and sharing profits, in renting property and in lending money. Politics will be discussed in the church, not to advance any party or any candidate, but to discover what is the right way to vote; and then the people will go out and vote right, in defiance of party bosses.

We need not be alarmed to secularize the church. Wise service to man is service to God. There is no better way to worship God than to give wise, unselfish, loving service to men and women and little children—yes, and the lower animals, too. When Sunday comes there will be services for the young and for the old that shall help them to stronger faith and nobler purpose and higher aspiration and better living. Having tried to serve the people throughout the week, the church's Sunday call to faith and consecration will not go unheeded.

The sermon in the church in our town will be a call to the people to higher thinking and nobler living. The sermon and the service that send people home self-complacent, self-satisfied, with a feeling that they are properly well pleased with themselves, that they are good enough, that their present attainment is satisfactory—such sermon and service have little value. The sermon and the service which bring to the participants what is called exaltation of soul, lifting them for the time being above mundane affairs—a sort of spiritual intoxication in which human ties and human sympathies are forgotten in the selfish contemplation of imaginary spiritual glories—that sermon and service are of little value. The one end and aim and object and purpose of all preaching and all church service and church attendance is the ennobling of the individual life, the worship of God in the more earnest search for righteousness.

There is no value to you or to me or to any one else in spiritual exaltation or intoxication which is not followed by better daily living, by more earnest effort to practise more faithfully the commonplace virtues of our commonplace lives. Nor is there any value in our calm, sedate, properly punctilious and punctiliously proper church attendance unless it is followed by better living on our part.

The preacher in our church will not claim any authority. He will recognize that his business is to arouse us to thought, to induce us to investigate and search for the truth, to inspire us to a courage which shall fearlessly meet every event of life. It is not his business to tell us what our duty is. He can not. Why, God help us all! the preacher has his hands full in discovering his own duty, and doing it. He is no more a child of God than we are. He is not our mediator between us and our God. All that he can do is to speak the truth as he sees it; to utter the word of God as his imperfect



## "Standard" GUARANTEED BATHS and LAVATORIES

See that your bathroom fixtures are of the highest sanitary worth and you will have done much towards solving the problem of home health.

The one way to be certain about this is to make sure that the "Standard" Guarantee Label is on every plumbing fixture you buy. This label does more than serve as a guide to fixtures that create and perpetuate health in the home—it is the makers' guarantee against defects in material and workmanship. It is your safeguard against risk in purchasing.

All genuine "Standard" fixtures for bathroom, kitchen and laundry are identified by the Green and Gold Label, with one exception. There are two classes of our Guaranteed Baths, the Green and Gold Label Bath, and the Red and Black Label Bath. The Green and Gold Label Bath is triple enameled. It is guaranteed for five years. The Red and Black Label Bath is double enameled. It is guaranteed for two years.

If you would avoid dissatisfaction and expense, install a guaranteed fixture—either the Green and Gold Label Bath, or the Red and Black Label Bath according to the price you wish to pay. Guard against substitutes trading on our name and reputation. They must have the "Standard" guarantee label to be of our make. All fixtures purporting to be "Standard" are spurious, unless they bear our guarantee label.

Send for your copy of our beautiful new book "Modern Bathrooms." It will prove of invaluable assistance in the planning of your bathroom. Many model rooms are illustrated, costing from \$75 to \$600. This valuable book is sent for 6c. postage.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Department 38

Pittsburg, Pa.

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### More Than Merely "All Wool"

Many claims for superiority in clothes are based on the "all wool" argument. This may mean much or little. For "shoddy," the cheapest of all materials, is yet all wool.

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At the store of the Adler-Rochester dealer in your town, you may choose among this season's most authoritative styles. Among the many models you are certain to find one exactly suited to your physical make-up. And only thus may you find individuality in clothes.

Our Fall Book of Men's Fashions—Edition B—will prove a valuable guide towards the proper selection. Yours on request.

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# Bel Bon



## THE MYSTERY OF YOUTH

**T**O have a good complexion at forty, begin its care at twenty. Bel-Bon Peroxide Toilet Cream has a gentle nourishing effect—preserves the youthful texture of the skin. Greaseless and vanishing. Keeps sweet always.

In opal jars hermetically closed. 25c. and 50c. At druggists' or department stores. The cream for men who shave.



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# Steel Lined SHOT SHELLS

## Remington Autoloading Shotgun

UMC Steel Lined Shells made a clean sweep at the firing line in 1909 and 1910, winning every Interstate Handicap—ten successive victories by amateurs shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells.

**UMC Quality proven**—UMC Arrow and Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells have thereby demonstrated their right to every shooter's preference.

**The UMC Steel Lined Shells** that made these record wins at the Interstate Handicaps are the same ammunition you buy at your dealer's for the hunt—the universally better bags of UMC sportmen everywhere bearing testimony to the greater efficiency of UMC Steel Lined Shells.

**Remington guns won five out of the last ten Interstate Handicaps**—as many handicaps as all guns of other manufacturers combined. These victories conclusively demonstrate Remington superiority—prove that these guns of the day lead all other makes.

**The Remington Autoloading Shotgun**—hammerless, solid breech, automatic ejector, repeater of five shots—combines the advantages of all other shotguns with being autoloading without the loss thereby of any muzzle energy, absolutely safe, having minimum recoil.

Are you up to date on the game laws in your favorite hunting section? Let us send you a copy of our new

### 1910 Game Laws—FREE

Write to-day to any one of the addresses given below, telling us the kind of gun and ammunition you use, and receive a **free** copy of our 1910 Game Laws and Guide Directory.

**UMC and Remington—the perfect shooting combination.**

Sold by all first-class dealers. Do not accept a substitute. Communicate with us if your dealer does not carry UMC or Remington.

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**SAME OWNERSHIP SAME STANDARD OF QUALITY SAME MANAGEMENT**

Write for booklet, "How to Organize Gun Clubs."



Our name on the back is a guarantee of quality.

The only practical safeguard for your glasses when not in use—works automatically.

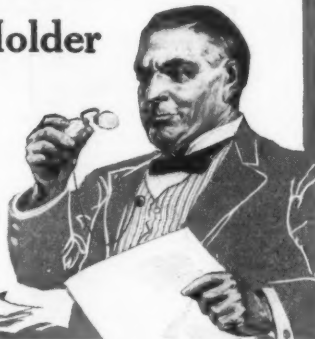
Saves cost of new lenses many times over. Be careful to see that our name is on the back—it guarantees our holders against defect of any kind. We have been in business nearly 80 years. Our guarantee means something.

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Ketcham & McDougall, 19 E. Maiden Lane, New York

A guarantee against eye-glass breaking, dropping, mislaying.

**Ketcham & McDougall  
Automatic  
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**\$1.00 DOWN**

### BURROWES BILLIARD & POOL TABLE

\$1 down puts into your home any table worth from \$6 to \$15. \$2 a month pays balance. Higher priced Tables on correspondingly easy terms. We supply all cues, balls, etc., free.

### BECOME AN EXPERT AT HOME

The BURROWES HOME BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE is a scientifically built Combination Table, adapted for the most expert play. It may be set on your dining-room or library table, or mounted on legs or stand. When not in use it may be set aside out of the way.

**NO RED TAPE**—On receipt of first instalment we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and we will refund money. Write to-day for catalog.

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Half morocco, with title in gold. With patent clasps, so that the numbers may be inserted weekly. Will hold one volume. Sent by express prepaid on receipt of price. Address **COLLIER'S, 416 West Thirteenth Street, New York**

ear has heard it, as his imperfect tongue can deliver it. What the preacher tells us is merely his interpretation of the truth. To become of any real value to us, we must sift it, test it, try it, find that part of it, if any there be, that is in harmony with our own interpretation of truth. Our preacher will search for the deep, underlying, fundamental ethical and spiritual truths of life, and present them to us as clearly, as simply, as forcibly as he can. He is given the time and opportunity to do this. He will bring us, each Sunday, the results of honest, earnest effort—something that is worth while. But his earnest effort gives him no authority. The only authority is God. In the last analysis the word of God comes through but one channel, the individual conscience. Your conscience for you, my conscience for me—that is God's voice, that we must obey.

The church in our town will have a minister who is seeking righteousness first; its people will seek righteousness first; will be housed in a building planned to serve the needs, all the needs of its people—all people whom it can reach. It will worship in its work. Its love for God will be expressed in loving deeds for God's children.

Moline, Ill.

EDWIN G. BROWN.

### Intelligence and the Church

**T**HE population of my town is about ten thousand people, and it has been estimated that the average combined attendance is less than one-fifth of the population.

If the influence of the Christian orthodox church is dying, and I believe it is, it is because it is founded on creeds, dogmas, mysticism and paganism, and is a barrier to human progress and mental and spiritual growth and development.

According to the teachings of the church, we are not saved by our good character or deeds nor condemned for our bad ones, but for our belief or disbelief, our acceptance or rejection of some theory concerning Christ.

Intelligence says: The church that lays more stress on belief in the atonement or similar unimportant theories than it does on the development of character, is a failure, and the man who refrains from evil through fear of punishment is a long way from the kingdom of heaven which is within.

According to the teachings of the church, God is a monster and a tyrant, a changeable being who in ancient times approved and instigated theft, polygamy, and the murder of innocent women and children.

Intelligence says: God is wise and good, just and merciful, the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

According to the teachings of the church, the great majority of the human race will be lost.

Intelligence says: If this be true, God committed a crime when he created the first man, for he knew all things from the beginning and is therefore the author of sin and its consequent suffering.

According to the teachings of the church, there is no hope beyond the grave for the sinner or for those who die out of Christ.

Intelligence says: Death is but a phase of another life, a transition from a lower to a higher sphere; otherwise all creation would be a miserable mistake and failure. Life itself would be inexpressibly sad and death both unjust and terrible.

And so I repeat it, the signal weakness of the church is its intolerance born of ignorance, and what it needs is intelligent, broad-minded and progressive leaders—men who will not be bound by creeds and dogmas, who will not give themselves prisoners to any authority and who will readily grant to the human soul the right to its own discoveries. The church and the world need heretics, reverend heretics—ministers whose religion is big enough to include all the saviors and religions of the world and any belief whatsoever that makes for the uplift and the betterment of humanity.

Mrs. C. C. BRANTLEY,  
Valdosta, Georgia.

### POSITIVE VENTILATION

The New Sturtevant Ready-to-Run Ventilating Set will positively ventilate any small or medium sized room. Used in Toilet Rooms, Offices, Laboratory, Kitchen, Sleeping Room, Telephone Booth, Yacht, etc. Removes all foul air—blows fresh air in. Run by electric cord from any lighting socket. Write for Booklet C-103, "Facts About Ventilation," it gives prices, illustrations of set, and shows its uses. B. F. Sturtevant Co., Hyde Park, Mass.—Adv.

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If you are particular about the appearance of your shoes you will insist on **DIAMOND FAST COLOR EYELETS**, the kind that can't wear brassy. Nearly all high grade shoes have them and they are the only guarantee against a shabby and worn out appearance of the shoe. You can tell them by the little diamond shaped trade mark, slightly raised on the surface of each eyelet. Look for and insist on it as it is a guarantee of shoe quality.

United Fast Color Eyelet Co., Boston, Mass.

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Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Sealed Packages of White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for Men and Women

### When You Break the Seal,

you hold in your hand a snowy unfingered, ready-to-use handkerchief, folded to fit the pocket, soft finished and white looking, fresh from the board of an adept laundress.

Each handkerchief is dainty and inviting—germ proof and dust proof; the packing makes it so.

Price and quality never vary. Ask for **SEALPACKERCHIEF** the new name for a handkerchief.

On sale where handkerchiefs are sold.

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Banner	1 for 10c	Camille	1 for 10c
Pioneer	3 for 25c	Sheer	1 for 10c
True Blue	2 for 25c	No. 1	No. 2 3 for 25c
Challenge (Pure Linen)	3 for 50c	No. 3	No. 4 2 for 25c
Gilt Edge ( " " )	1 for 25c	No. 5	No. 6 3 for 50c
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If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send (prepaid), on receipt of price. Address Dept. C.

The International  
Handkerchief Mfg. Co.  
136th & 137th Sts.  
and Willow Ave.  
New York



Take none but the genuine  
Mistake none for the genuine

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At all good shops

A Pennsylvania Knit Coat with the unbreakable "Notair" Buttonholes, is the most comfortable and serviceable garment you can wear. If you can't locate a dealer in your town who sells Pennsylvania Knit Coats, write to us direct.

Write for our "All About Sewsters" booklet. It's free.

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Outside texture so closely woven it resists wind and wear alike. Lined with wool fleece that defies the cold. Snap fasteners, riveted pockets.



### PARKER'S Arctic Jacket

Registered in U. S. Patent Office

Better than an overcoat for facing cold and work together. Warm, durable, comfortable. Ask your dealer, or sent postpaid on receipt of \$2.50.

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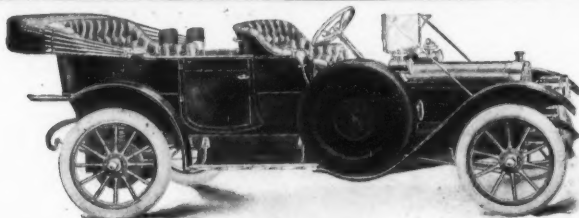
THE Club Car Company of America enables you to own an automobile of the highest type for *little more* than the actual cost of its construction—complete in every detail and fully equipped—a car that you will be proud of—a car that is surpassed by no other make at any price—a car that is finished in accordance with your own individual taste—built for you and delivered to you first hand. You cannot duplicate the Club Car for less than 25% to 35% additional cost—a cost that you are taxed for by the manufacturers in order to pay for the many unnecessary and extravagant sales commissions, advertising expenses, etc.—all of which are entirely eliminated by the CLUB CAR COMPANY OF AMERICA—an organization that has but one purpose in view—to build for its members a car De Luxe and sell it to them at a price based on sound business principles.

Why and how this organization can offer such inducements to its members is very simple—a number of prominent automobilists and experts of New York and other cities have clubbed together for the purpose of building their own cars in order to save all of the extra selling cost of the manufacturer. This plan has proved a success and now automobilists in all parts of the world may enjoy these privileges and have their cars delivered to them direct.

 The Prospectus tells you some mighty interesting things about the Club Car and Club Car Plan—Send for it to-day.

THE CLUB CAR COMPANY OF AMERICA  
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The highest  
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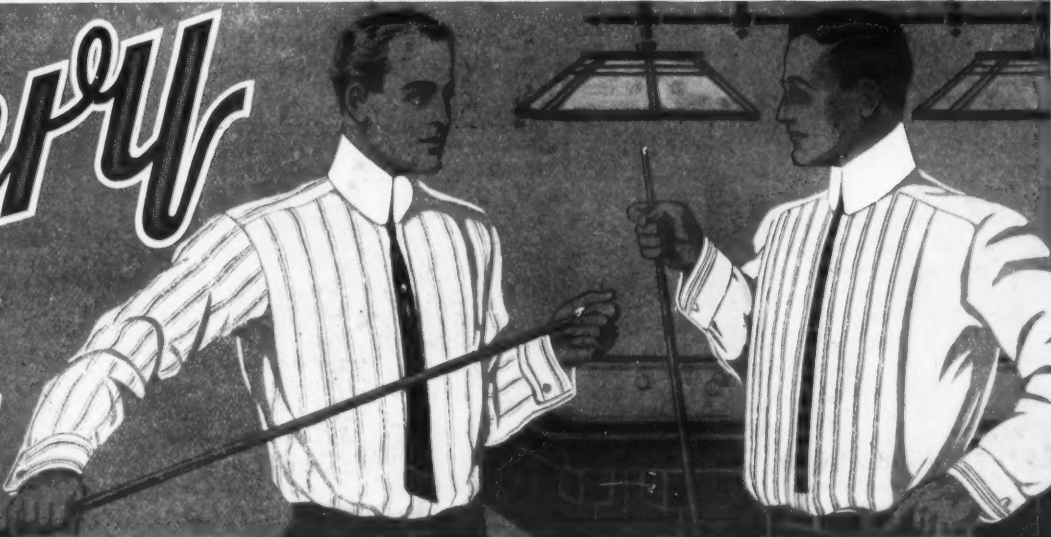



Club Touring Car—Seven Passenger four-cylinder, forty-fifty horse power, with complete equipment, priced exclusively to members, \$3,000.

Delivered direct  
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# Emery

The  
Guaranteed  
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 **LOOK for Emery** when you buy shirts. Pay \$1.50.

Emery stands for a new deal in men's shirts, by people who have been shirtmakers for 30 years! The Emery label now means that a man can get **GUARANTEED fit, color and wear** in shirts at \$1.50—the same identical guarantee as on Emery Shirts at \$2.50 to \$5.

**Guaranteed Fit and Comfort:** Emery Sizes are cut and **PROVED** by our individual system. Each shirt measures exactly as marked—"Your size" is always your size in Emery Shirts. Sleeves are made different lengths; to fit all men. Bodies are cut proportionately to neck sizes; on generous lines insuring

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To dealers: If you are not handling Emery Shirts, and appreciate the advantages of having a Guaranteed shirt for your customers, now is the time to write to

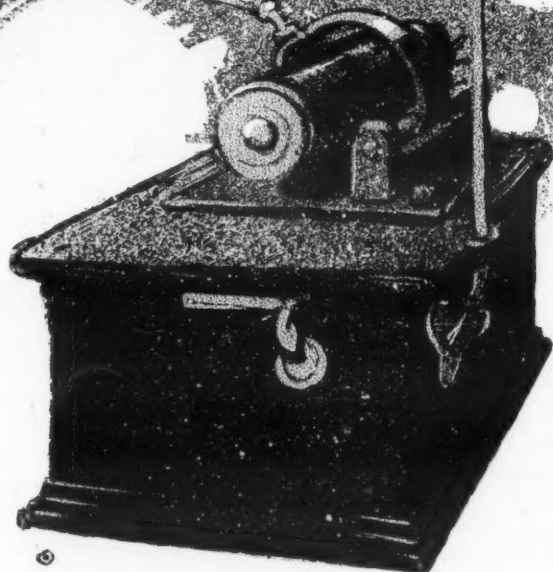
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If you have never made a Record, never heard your own voice or your own music as others have heard it, you have denied yourself a most interesting and fascinating experience.

An Edison Phonograph will record and reproduce what you say, play or sing accurately and faithfully. Get an Edison and make your own Records. Send your voice to your friends; preserve the sayings of the children; record your progress if you sing or play. The Edison Phonograph offers this great feature.



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